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No. 4520

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Lectures.

QUEEN'S HALL,
LANGHAM PLACE, W.
SOLE LESSERS—MESSRS. CHAPPELL & CO. LTD.

LECTURE BY
MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

THURSDAY, June 18, at 8.30 P.M.

'WHY WE BELIEVE IN THE COMING OF A
WORLD TEACHER.'

Tickets:

Numbered, 5s., 2s., and 2s. Unreserved, 1s. and 6d.

Apply to

THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
161, New Bond Street, W.,
or the Queen's Hall, W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

An ADVANCED LECTURE, entitled 'WHERE WOMEN RULE':
THE MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM OF THE NAIRS IN MALABAR,
will be given by Sir CHITTUR BANERJEE, C.I.E., at the
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Clare Market, W.C., on
WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 5 P.M. Admission free, without ticket.
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

ÆOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET.

THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE will
LECTURE in the above Hall on 'THE GLORY OF ENGLISH
PROSE' on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 18, at 3.30. Tickets
10s. 6d. and 5s. from the Hall and usual Agents, and from The
Lecture Agency, Ltd.

Societies.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The CONCLUD-
ING MEETING of the SESSION will be held at UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 8 P.M.
when a Paper entitled 'ROMANIAN POPULAR TALES AND
LEGENDS OF BIRDS, BEASTS, AND INSECTS' will be read by
Dr. GASTER. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL SUMMER EXHIBITION
ACADEMY.
Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Thursdays, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.
SEASON TICKET 5s.

GOUPIL GALLERY EXHIBITIONS.
STATUETTES in Silver, Bronze, and Wood by E. O. DE
ROSALE.
PORTRAITS and GROUPS of Horses in Bronze by HERBERT
HASELTINE.
Water-colours of INDIA by F. FZEE-RAHAMIN.
Admission 1s. from 10 till 6. Saturdays 10 till 1.
WILLIAM MARCHANT & CO., 5, Regent Street, S.W.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES.
6a, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 1s.

SEVENTH of the Allied Artists' Association
LONDON HOLLAND PARK RINK, W.
SALON Art Activities from Twenty-Four Countries.
Daily 10-6. Thursdays 10-10. Admission 1s.

Educational.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINA-
TION to FILL UP VACANT SCHOLARSHIPS and
EXHIBITIONS will be held on JUNE 24, 25, and 26, 1914.—For
particulars apply by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard,
Westminster.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days.
Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER,
School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880).
Keth House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W. English and
Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Com-
panions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad.
Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis
on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office
hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 2027.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

SESSION 1914-15.

The AUTUMN TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, October 8, 1914.
Prospectuses and full particulars of the following may be obtained
on application to THE REGISTRAR:—

JOINT BOARD MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, AND
ENGINEERING.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC DESIGN.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE.
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD.
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND OF TRAINING FOR
SOCIAL WORK.

SCHOOL OF LOCAL HISTORY AND RECORDS.
SCHOOL OF RUSSIAN STUDIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

DEPARTMENTS OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AND EXPERI-
MENTAL MEDICINE.

EVENING LECTURES AND LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, EXHIBI-
TIONS, SPECIAL GRANTS AND PRIZES.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 6d.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the Post of UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR OF LATIN, tenable at BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR
WOMEN. The salary will be £600 a year, and the post is open to
Men and Women equally.

Applications, together with copies of not more than three
testimonials and the names of not more than three references (twelve
copies of all documents), must be received not later than the first
post on SATURDAY, June 20, 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR,
University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further
particulars may be obtained. HENRY A. MIERIS, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the part-time Post of UNIVER-
SITY PROFESSOR OF TOWN PLANNING, tenable at UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE. The salary will be £400 a year. The Engineering aspects
of Town Planning are dealt with by the Chadwick Professor of
Municipal Engineering.

Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more
than four references, must be received not later than the first post on
MONDAY, June 22, 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, Uni-
versity of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further
particulars may be obtained. HENRY A. MIERIS, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICS.

The Council of the University invites applications for the CHAIR
OF PHYSICS vacant by the death of Dr. J. H. Poynting, F.R.S.

The stipend offered is £1200 a year. The printed con-
ditions of the Lectureship may be obtained from THE SECRETARY
to the CURATORS, 119, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by
testimonials, should be addressed to THE CURATORS, Taylor
Institution, Oxford, on or before WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Further particulars may be obtained from
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

LECTURER IN FRENCH.

The Curators of the Taylor Institution will proceed, at the end of
June, to the election of a LECTURER IN FRENCH, to enter upon
his duties in Michaelmas Term, 1914. The appointment in the first
instance will be for three years, with an annual stipend of £800,
inclusive of any fees paid for attendance at his Lectures and Classes.
In addition to his statutory duties the Lecturer appointed may be
required to take the tutorial work of Honour Students not exceeding
twenty in number. For this work he will receive an extra payment
of 2s. a Term for each student assigned to him. The printed con-
ditions of the Lectureship may be obtained from THE SECRETARY
to the CURATORS, 119, Banbury Road, Oxford.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by
testimonials, should be addressed to THE CURATORS, Taylor
Institution, Oxford, on or before WEDNESDAY, June 17.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Applications are invited from candidates qualified to fill the Post
of DIRECTOR OF THE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC OF
NEW SOUTH WALES to be established in Sydney under the
authority of the Hon. The Minister of Public Instruction. Can-
didates must be thorough practical and theoretical Musicians, and
preference will be shown to those experienced in Orchestral and
Opera work. Evidence of age and of attainments and experience
must be submitted. Ability to teach in English indispensable. The
appointment will be in the first instance for a period of five years,
and the salary will be £1,200, per annum. Cost of travelling up to
£100 will be allowed.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by
whom applications, accompanied by four copies of each testimonial
submitted, will be received up to JUNE 20, 1914.
AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
125, Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 3, 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
£1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the
New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.

The CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY in this University in the patronage
of the University Court will become VACANT by the retirement of
Prof. F. R. Japp on SEPTEMBER 30 next.—Applications for the
office, together with sixteen copies of testimonials (should the candi-
date think fit to submit any), are to be lodged with THE SECRE-
TARY OF THE COURT on or before JULY 15, 1914.
DONALDSON ROSE THOM, Secretary,
University of Aberdeen, June, 1914.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

REGENTS PARK, N.W.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) ASSISTANT-LECTURER in the Department of ENGLISH
LITERATURE. Salary £650, per Session, rising to £800.

(2) ASSISTANT-LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING
DEPARTMENT (special subject required Classics or English). Salary
£650, per Session, rising to £800.

(3) ASSISTANT-LIBRARIAN. Salary £300, per Session.
Six copies of applications and of not more than three recent testi-
monials should be sent not later than SATURDAY, June 20, to the
undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
K. T. MCKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

(University of London.)

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

Applications are invited for the Post of RESIDENT DEMON-
STRATOR IN PHYSICS. The post is open to Women only. Three
copies of applications, accompanied by three copies of not more than
three recent testimonials or references, should be sent by WEDNES-
DAY, June 24, 1914, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom all particulars
may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

A CHIEF LECTURER AND HEAD OF THE ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL TECHNICAL
INSTITUTE IS REQUIRED. Commencing salary £250.—Particulars
and form of application (to be returned by JUNE 30) from DIRECTOR
OF EDUCATION, Education Office, Salford.

DEVON COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The above Committee invite applications for the appointment of
INSPECTOR.

Salary £400, rising to £500, per annum.
Age limits 30 to 45.
All applications to be received by JUNE 27, 1914.
For full particulars and forms of application apply to THE
SECRETARY, County Education Office, Exeter.

IPSWICH MUNICIPAL SECONDARY

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—Mr. POLLARD WILKINSON, R.A. &c. F.R.A.S.

An ASSISTANT MASTER, Grade A, is REQUIRED, to
commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. Scale of Salaries: Grade A,
£180, rising by 10s. per annum to 175s.; Grade B, £150, to 200s.;
Grade C, 175s. to 225s. A Graduate with good qualifications in Eng-
lish is desired. Physics Exemption a recommendation. Canvassing
is prohibited.

The School is an Endowed School under a scheme of the Board of
Education. Number of boys on roll 404. The appointment will be
made by the Governors on the recommendation of the Head Master.
A copy of the Conditions of Appointment will be sent with the
Form of Application. Applications must be made on the prescribed
Form (for which apply at once), and be delivered to the undersigned
not later than JUNE 24.

GEORGE BILLAM, Secretary to the Governors.
Tower House, Tower Street, Ipswich, June 5, 1914.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

STOWMARKET COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

REQUIRED AN ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate) qualified to
teach Botany and Botany on modern lines, to commence duties on
SEPTEMBER 14. Ability to teach Swedish Drill a recommendation.
Commencing salary £180, to 190s., according to experience, in accor-
dance with the Committee's scale. Candidates must have had
experience in secondary school work.

Applications on the prescribed Form 35, a copy of which will be
forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to
the undersigned before JUNE 25.
W. E. WATKINS, Clerk to the Governors.
Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich, June 5, 1914.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MERTHYR

TYDFIL.

CYFARTHEFA CASTLE MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

(WANTED, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER, a MISTRESS to
teach Commercial Subjects (including Shorthand and Type-writing).
Preference given to candidates with University training. Experience
of similar work in a recognized Secondary School essential. Initial
salary £180, to 190s. per annum, according to qualification and expe-
rience.

Application forms will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed
footloose envelope. RHYE ELIAH, Director of Education.
Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil, May 30, 1914.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the following positions in Secondary Schools. The candidates appointed will be required to start work if possible in SEPTEMBER, 1914, but in any case not later than JANUARY, 1915.

(a) ASSISTANT MISTRESSSES.

Salary 1901. to 1702. a year, according to previous experience, rising to 2201. by annual increments of 101. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and have had experience in Secondary Schools.

(1) THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach French and German. The Degree qualification may be relaxed if the candidate is otherwise specially qualified.

(2) THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, SOUTH HACKNEY. ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach German and either History or Mathematics.

(b) ASSISTANT MASTER.

Salary 1901. to 2001. a year, according to previous experience, rising to 2501. by annual increments of 101. Candidates should generally have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, but this qualification may be relaxed provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified.

SLOANE SCHOOL, CHELSEA.

ASSISTANT MASTER to teach French, with ability to assist with German or English. Secondary School experience desirable.

(c) DRILL MISTRESSSES.

Candidates must be capable of giving instructions in Gymnastics and also in Games and Dances.

(i) FULL TIME. Salary 1901. a year fixed.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, FULHAM.

2. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD.

(ii) PART TIME.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN, for not more than fifteen hours work a week. Salary 4s. an hour, for actual work done.

Applications must be on forms (a separate form being used for each appointment) to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H.C." on the envelope. Candidates, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate. No candidate who is a relative of a member of the advisory Sub-Committee of the School for which application is made is eligible for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. June, 1914.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A MASTER FOR FRENCH will be REQUIRED on the staff of the above School, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 21, 1914. Salary 1901. per annum, non-resident, rising by increments of 101. to 2201. Applications to be sent on or before JULY 1 to

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary, County Hall, Cambridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors invite applications for the Post of Head Mistress of the above School, which will be opened in JANUARY, 1915. Accommodation 220. Salary 2201. per annum, together with a Capitation Fee of 12. for each scholar over the first 75. Applicants must possess a Degree from a British University or its equivalent. Twelve copies of each application, which should include copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than JULY 1, 1914. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Clerk to the Governors, Shirehall, Hereford, June 10, 1914.

BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKERWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, a FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in English; Good French (direct method) and Scripture; subsidiary subjects. Honours Degree and Secondary Training or experience essential. Salary 1901. per annum. Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than June 18, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from G. R. H. DABY, M.A. (Oxon), Director of Education, Education Office, Batley, June 4, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL, CHATHAM.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS with University Degree, training, and experience. Subjects: Mathematics and English in Middle School. Latin on Modern lines a recommendation. Salary 1901. per annum, rising according to the County Scale to 1701. per annum. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. L. WILLS, 2 Military Road, Chatham, and should be returned to the Head Mistress, Miss C. WAKEMAN, County School for Girls, Chatham, not later than JUNE 22. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. By Order of the Committee. FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Sessions House, Maidstone, June 8, 1914.

GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOCK SECONDARY SCHOOL.

An ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED specially qualified to teach Physical Exercises. Salary: initial salary, 1901.-1951. rising to 1901. 1701. per annum. Further particulars may be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, to whom applications should be addressed not later than WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1914. High Street, Gosport.

LEEDS PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Libraries and Arts Committee are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Salary 85. per annum. A knowledge of Cataloguing, Dewey Classification, and Public Library Methods essential. Preference will be given to candidates possessing the Certificate of the Library Association. Applications in writing, indicating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, endorsed "Library Assistant," must be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, June 20, 1914. THOMAS W. HAND, City Librarian, Public Library, Leeds.

A PERMANENT OPENING will shortly occur with a LONDON PUBLISHER for an ASSISTANT, Male or Female. Essential: good stenographer and Typist, some knowledge of Pictures (Old Masters especially), and modern Reproduction, Card Indexing, and Accounts. Desiderata: ability to read French and German. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to ACCOUNTS, care of May & Williams, 100, Piccadilly.

Situations Wanted.

LADY, with German, French and English. Short-hand, used to Research work, seeks POSITION with a Literary Man.

Address, SECRETARY, 182, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W.

A ROMAN LADY desires post as SECRETARY, COMPANION, or TEACHER, JULY for Three Months. Is extremely cultured and capable. Knows English and French. Can be highly recommended. Write Mrs. S. B., 145, Victoria Street, S.W.

ART TEACHER SEEKS ENGAGEMENT in Art or Secondary School. Six years Art School experience. Art Class Teachers' Certificate. Apply Miss HODGES, Drayton House, Esher, Surrey.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN—nine years' residence in Germany, Cologne, Munich, &c.—seeks TRANSLATING work. German into English or vice versa.—Reply MISS SHARP, Villa Hahn, Hefnach, Basel, Switzerland.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials. Type-writing.—A. B. Box 1002, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

AUTHORS' MSS. Criticized, Revised, and Prepared for Press. Type-writing at moderate rates by skilled and educated Operators. Promptness, neatness, and accuracy guaranteed.—C. M. DUNCAN, Gramscroft, Gramscroft Road, Farnley, Surrey.

SOUND INVESTMENT.—5 per cent Debentures of 1001. each in a business established 50 years and registered as a Limited Liability Company for 15 years. Good dividends paid on Ordinary and Preference shares yearly without exception. Facilities given for investigation. Applications will be received for 10,000. Debentures at par.—Particulars may be obtained from Mr. WILLIAM WATKINS, Chartered Secretary, 62, London Wall, E.C.

TO LET for Three Months, from middle or end of June, thoroughly WELL-FURNISHED FLAT—3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bath, gas stove, electric light, porter.—3, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge. Write or call 11-14.

TO SOCIETIES.—THE HALL (42 by 28) and ROOMS of the ART WORKERS' GUILD, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to SECRETARY, A.W.G., 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and to countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medallists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

Sales by Auction.

Baxter Colour Prints, including the Property of a well-known Collector and from various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 42, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 23, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, BAXTER COLOUR PRINTS as above.

Engravings of the Early English School, including the Property of a Gentleman removed from Hampshire; the Property of a well-known Collector removed from Folkestone; and the Property of the late Rev. A. COOPER of 30, Chesham Place, Brighton.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 42, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, June 26, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, FINE ENGRAVINGS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS as above, comprising Portraits, Fancy Subjects, American, Colonial, and European Views; also WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by N. Pocock, Cleveley, &c., including Two Portraits of Keats by J. Severn.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berwick-on-Tweed; the Musical Library of the late SAMUEL REAY, Esq., Mus. Bac., &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 42, Leicester Square, W.C., at the END OF JUNE, VALUABLE BOOKS, including the above Libraries, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, June 15, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the Property of the late J. H. JACOBY, Esq., and from various sources; and a set of twelve Elizabethan Apostle Spoons, the Property of Sir JOSEPH TICHBORNE, Bart.

On TUESDAY, June 16, ENGRAVINGS of the EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

On WEDNESDAY, June 17, fine TAPESTRY, FRENCH FURNITURE, and PORCELAIN.

On THURSDAY, June 18, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the Property of the late W. O. DANKWERTS, Esq., K.C., the late Mrs. ALICE VENABLE BRUNTON, and others.

On FRIDAY, June 19, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, the Property of G. J. BASCOM, Esq., of New York.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 15, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Important and Valuable COLLECTION OF ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH COINS, including a fine Series of English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins, the Property of GEORGE JONATHAN BASCOM, Esq., F.R.N.S., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A. May be viewed. Illustrated Catalogues containing 6 plates may be had, price 2s. 6d. each.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 15, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, Drawings, and Etchings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 17th, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, and ETCHINGS, comprising the Property of THOMAS WAT, Esq., and of a PRIVATE COLLECTOR. May be viewed 2 days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies containing 2 plates, price 1s. each.

Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, June 19th, at 1 o'clock precisely, Rare and Valuable BOOKS and Important ILLUSTRATED and HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, the Property of Mrs. NICHOLLS, &c. May be viewed 2 days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies containing 3 plates, price 1s. each.

Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 16, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in Various Branches of Literature, comprising Folio Illustrated Books—Topographical and Antiquarian Works—Rare Pamphlets relating to America, including Dairymen's Plan for Promoting the Fur Trade, 1789—Works in Old English Literature—Books with Coloured Plates—First Editions—A Set of Volpy's Delphin Classics, 188 vols., &c.; also Recent Publications from a REVIEWER'S LIBRARY—Kensington, &c. To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Valuable Law Books, including the Professional Library of Sir ARTHUR MONLEY CHANSELL; also Handsome Mahogany and Oak Bookcases, and other Library and Office Furniture.

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[Classified Advertisements continued p. 838.]

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LITERATURE

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

WHEN considering the power of a nation to bear increased taxation, we must bring into view the changes in the number of persons on whom the taxes fall, and in their incomes. In any broad view we should think of income, not in terms of money, but of the goods and services purchasable by it; but, since it is extremely difficult to make any definite measurement of the change of purchasing power, it is best to select for comparison dates at which the level of prices was the same. Sauerbeck's index number, representing the general change of prices of unmanufactured food and materials, was the same in 1881 and 1913, having fallen and risen 28 per cent in the interval; and, if we may balance increased productive efficiency against increased cost of services, we can assume that the purchasing power of money was approximately the same at these dates.

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standard of living. The remainder has been available for raising that standard, or for saving or wasting, or spending in common. In 1881 about 105,000,000, and in 1913 about 255,000,000 was paid in rates and taxes. These sums being subtracted, there remains an increment of 400,000,000, for the raising of the standard of individual expenditure sufficient for a 30 per cent increase. In other words, if the whole of rates and taxes were simply wasted, average expenditure would still have risen in thirty-two years by nearly one-third. The great part, if not the whole of this gain, is found, if we are allowing for the recent rise in prices, to have taken place before 1900, and since that date the increase in taxation has been sufficient to neutralize further advance. Thus, while real wages have been nearly stationary, the advantage of higher profits has probably been negated by the rise in prices and in taxes. The question remains whether the increased burdens have fallen on the more progressive incomes.

If, then, we take an historical view, we need not doubt that the new scale of common expenditure can be afforded by the nation as a whole, without lowering the average level of personal expenditure; but since the various classes of income (wages, rents, profits, and fixed money incomes) have grown at unequal rates and at different dates, it has been difficult to collect the enhanced sum without injury to any class; and it must be doubtful whether the alteration of the relation between direct and indirect taxation, the methods of graduation and differentiation, and the institution of new taxes on property and income, have combined to place the burden only where it could be borne. The present effort to meet the latest increase in expenditure at the cost of a very limited number of the wealthy is perhaps justifiable, on the ground that taxation of any other kind might set back the standard obtained by classes whose pressing wants are still imperfectly satisfied.

The total sum withdrawn in rates and taxes from individual spending is allotted to many purposes, among which five classes may be distinguished. Nearly one-third of the whole is used for the Army and Navy, and is thus removed from any economic end, except to the extent that the arts of peace may be helped by inventions made primarily for war. A second part, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, is spent as organized charity—in poor relief, maintenance of asylums, old age pensions, &c.—and keeps alive persons whose services, in most cases, have no longer any economic value. The scales of expenditure for defence and for charity are not determined by economic considerations. A third part, about one-tenth of the whole, is devoted to interest on and repayment of debt, and is mainly a simple transference from one group of citizens to another. A fourth class consists of expenditure on those objects which a civilized community deals with corporately, such as government, justice, order, sanitation, and upkeep of roads. These

expenses increase as population becomes congested, but there is in general little serious objection to meeting them. The fifth class, which cannot be completely distinguished from the second or the fourth, contains expenditure made with the intention of improving the efficiency of the personnel of the nation or of the developing its resources. Here are included education, insurance against sickness or unemployment (so far as they are national charges), housing and improvement schemes (so far as they do not pay for themselves), and the various objects on which the new development grants are spent. These will be justified if two conditions are fulfilled: (1) that the part regarded as capital expenditure yields in the long run more than the same sums invested privately or (as in the case of education) makes good deficiencies which private expenditure would leave; (2) that the general balance between consumption and saving is not altered by spending too much for future generations at the expense of the present. Since the nation, as an organization, is a trustee for the future, it is bound to divert some funds from present to future needs.

This is not the place to discuss the incidence of taxation, or the ability of the civil and local services to administer its yield, or the political intentions which determine its amount and nature; but some questions of a purely economic nature arise. Does any part of taxation result in a transference of money from one group of people to another? For example, are rents and profits taxed to subsidize wages? To some extent this is a question of definition. If all rates or taxes were removed from the wage-earning class, except those for local expenditure of direct use to them, the immediate effect would be the same as a rise of real wages, but nothing would actually be transferred to them. The amount actually paid by the working-class as a whole could obviously be spent on them without transference from a richer class; but there would be transference from those wage-earners who paid to those others who benefited. At present there are several grants which only just escape this criticism (insurance, housing, pensions, feeding of children); but perhaps no certain case can yet be made out. As soon as any one class is favoured on account of the nature of its employment, dangerous tendencies are set up. Nevertheless, expenditure which preserves a worker in health and strength may easily pay for itself; but it ought strictly to be chargeable to the person who reaps the benefit.

A second question is, How would the money be used if not paid in rates or taxes? If it is withdrawn from immediate consumption by the rich, the effect is that there are, for example, more builders of men-of-war, and more providers of food for the poor, and fewer builders of motor cars, fewer footmen and waiters. If it is withdrawn from investment, there are fewer persons producing capital goods to aid future production, while if the money is

wisely spent (in the fifth class enumerated above), there are more people building schools, more training the young, and more developing resources whose yield is too remote to attract the individual investor. There is no method of determining how much would be saved and how much spent if an all-wise autocrat governed the allotment, nor do we know at all certainly, how much is invested at present; but it must remain doubtful whether any government can hold or redress the balance. If the combined wisdom of the nation is greater than the total of the wisdom of its members, and if it can be made available, there is a case for corporate action in capital expenditure. If, on the other hand, money is withdrawn from investment and spent in immediate consumption by specially favoured classes, future produce will be less, the demand for labour will be curtailed, and real wages will be checked. These distinctions are hard to draw even in theory, and it is evident that the path of reform by corporate expenditure is beset with difficulties, and needs great discretion on the part of those who would tread it safely.

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wage while cultivation is carried on as at present. Authority after authority is quoted to the effect that much, if not most, land is under-cultivated, and that up-to-date methods are not in general favour. To a certain extent this backwardness is remediable by State action, as the example of Belgium has shown, and to that extent unemployment may be prevented by the reabsorption of those displaced by minimum-wage legislation. Security of tenure to good farmers and the development of small holdings are also shown to exert an influence in the direction of keeping men on the land, and so counteracting unemployment. Lastly, Mr. Lennard pleads for care lest the displaced men should be the old men, and suggests that a lower rate should be fixed for those over 50 or 55. The book is thoughtful and dispassionate, and written by a man who, wearing a cloak of many academic quotations, is obviously no townsman in his heart.

Sir Thomas Whittaker, in his book on 'The Ownership, Tenure, and Taxation of Land,' offers an encyclopædic survey of problems, but pays special attention to the Single Tax. Although this project has evoked many attentions, these have more often taken the form of imprecation than of reasoned argument. The author assails the doctrine of Henry George from many sides, and, in the reviewer's opinion, with complete success. He quotes freely from economists and theorists, but we seem to notice a general inclination to segregate their utterances, and use them merely as interesting exhibits. He seldom pits an economist against the object of his attack; he prefers to argue from facts. Thus he meets the contention that the price of building land would be reduced if land values were taxed by estimating the actual proportions of a few working-class rents which represent the cost of the land on which the houses in question are situated. The conclusion is that, if the land had cost nothing at all, the rents could have been reduced in those cases by hardly more than 2d. a week. This figure, which strikes us as exceptionally low, has been calculated from interest at 4 per cent on 400l., the price per acre.

The author applies a form of reasoning in his criticism of land-taxers which is common, but, we think, largely futile. The collection of mutually contradictory statements made by one's opponents leads nowhere, particularly when the author does not mention the statements with which he is quarrelling. Again, the failure of the late Joseph Fels's experiment at Mayland, Essex, although frequently adduced as evidence of the weakness of his views, proves nothing. Fels was mistaken when he thought that town labourers could learn to support themselves on small holdings within a year, and he was misguided in his belief that the heavy clay soil of Mayland was suitable for the purpose. But the Single Tax can be resisted on entirely different grounds.

In discussing grants-in-aid, Sir Thomas Whittaker suggests the establishment of a

National Local Taxation Fund from which payments should be made to local authorities towards the cost of "onerous" services. He, however, goes no further than to propose that the cost of Education and the Poor Law should be more evenly distributed than at present. He omits from consideration the fact that grants-in-aid from the National Exchequer can be made conditional on the efficiency of the services supplied by the local authorities, as is already the case with Police grants. Education is at the present day subsidized by the Government in an unsatisfactory manner, and no definite standard of efficiency is demanded in return. Housing, especially in rural districts, and public health might well be controlled more strictly from Whitehall. Although the author deprecates the payment of larger sums in grants-in-aid by the Treasury, in view of the all-round increases in the national outlay, we cannot help thinking that increases in this class of expenditure have at least as much to recommend them as in any other.

A proposal which Sir Thomas strongly favours is the limited rate on land values, similar to that recommended by the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, 1901. The 1909 Budget has removed the difficulty of valuation which made such a rate an impossibility at the time the suggestion was brought forward. The main argument of the author is that the rate would fall "directly, immediately, and obviously upon the class of persons upon whom it really falls now." But we are convinced that other advantages would follow than the mere demonstration that the site-owner, not the occupier, indirectly pays the rates, or, at least, a substantial proportion of them.

This is a most valuable work. There is no other to-day which deals with the whole body of land questions from so many different angles or so thoroughly.

The second and final part of the 'Report of the Land Enquiry Committee' is, like the first, a model of its kind; it exhibits those qualities of research, arrangement, and impartiality without which any fruitful sociological study must be an impossibility.

Finding that the supply of small houses fit for habitation is inadequate, the Committee deals with the problem of planning the provision of the necessary number. It is common to look to local authorities to undertake this duty, but we would point out that, in spite of all that we hear of municipal housing, and in spite, too, of the great extension of it which has been a consequence of the Housing and Town-Planning Act of 1909, the number of publicly owned houses under 20l. in annual value is only a quarter per cent of the total. The Committee looks forward to a considerable growth of municipal housing, but,

"after full allowance is made for this, it may safely be assumed that, for a long time-

Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages. By Reginald Lennard. (Macmillan, 5s. net.)

The Ownership, Tenure, and Taxation of Land: some Facts, Fallacies, and Proposals relating Thereto. By Sir Thomas P. Whittaker. (Same publishers, 12s. net.)

The Land: the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee.—Vol. II. Urban. (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

to come, the great bulk of new dwellings will be provided by private and co-operative enterprise in one form or another."

This being the case, it is curious to find that the Committee recommends

"that it shall be a statutory duty resting upon all local authorities to see that adequate and sanitary housing accommodation is available for the working-class population employed, or reasonably likely to be permanently resident, within their area."

It is suggested that a rate on the site values of undeveloped land would bring more land into the market, and that cheap facilities for transit would further increase the available building areas; but even so, and with grants-in-aid from the Government, it is doubtful if Southwark and Bermondsey, for example, could be made into satisfactory districts—from a sanitary point of view—within a lifetime. The task is enormous. We fully agree with the Committee's proposals to enable local authorities to anticipate the demands of a growing population by acquiring land in advance; but the present reviewer, who spent some years in one of London's slum areas, is not sanguine as to the practicability of adding to the responsibilities of the Borough Council in question.

The acquisition of land for building purposes opens up a thorny array of problems. In the first place, local authorities wishing to buy are generally regarded as fair game by the owners; and numbers of illustrations are given in the 'Report' of the excessive prices demanded. Compulsory powers exist, but it is expensive to put them into operation. It is therefore recommended that the Order of a Government Department should be substituted for the present arrangements. The Judicial Land Commissioners promised by the Government are to act as the tribunal for assessing payments. The same body is to fix terms for the compulsory acquisition of easements and wayleaves for any purpose by private individuals, especially in the interests of mining and quarrying.

The 'Report' next proceeds to an examination of the different forms of land tenure and the relations of landlord and tenant. Copyhold tenure is condemned, and Lord Haldane's Real Property Bill of last session for its abolition is accepted with a few qualifications. The short leasehold system is severely criticized; the existing powers of lessors are to be restrained by the Commissioners whenever they are exercised contrary to the public interest.

The final section of the 'Report' deals with Rating. The principal recommendation is that

"all future increases in local expenditure that are chargeable on the rates should be met by a rate on site values,"

a proposal which is discountenanced by the majority of the recent Departmental Committee on Local Taxation, and which differs in some important respects from the recommendations of the minority.

Early in the 'Report' a proposal is made which, though apparently unrelated

to the housing question, is now coming to be recognized as a *sine qua non* of any scheme of social reform. There is little to be gained by the provision of decent houses for men who cannot pay the rent for them.

"We therefore recommend that the Government shall take means to ensure that within a short and defined period a minimum wage shall be fixed for all low-paid wage-earners."

Furthermore, the Committee lays down the requirement that the minimum fixed for men of normal ability

"must be at least the sum necessary to maintain a family of moderate size in a state of physical efficiency and to enable them to pay an economic or commercial rent for a sanitary dwelling."

The decencies of life should be a matter above party; we therefore hope the Government will not let this admirable scheme become a derelict, like many other plans of its kind.

FOREIGN VIEWS.

THE 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' by M. Charles Gide, has long been known and valued by students of economic science. The style in which it is written is a model of clear and objective exposition. It is based throughout on a wide and exact erudition, which is, moreover, lightly borne. The interest of the work, too, is as great as its competence. For in our author's hands the "dismal science" gains in lightness and in concreteness from the number and variety of facts cited in illustration, gathered from a multitude of widely separated sources, ranging from the Almanach of the Basel Mission to the regulations of the Corporation of Glasgow.

M. Gide approaches his subject without prejudice, and has no thesis to defend. He is no apologist for the existing social order or any of its proposed substitutes. Hence it is impossible to classify him among any of the exclusive schools of economists. He never forgets, and will not permit us to forget, that a single economic phenomenon may be the effect of many co-operating causes. He therefore opposes any artificial simplification of the problems of political economy, whether in the form of the dogmas of the classical School or the large generalizations of Collectivism. We may notice, for example, his treatment of the conception of value. There are those who assert that value is determined by subjective utility. We measure the

value of any article of commerce by its desirability in the eyes of the purchaser as shown in the sacrifice which he is willing to make to obtain it. On the other hand, many economists, including those of schools so diverse as the Classical and the Socialist, assert that value is determined by the labour either of production or reproduction. M. Gide, however, refuses to choose between these rival theories. If value is determined by utility, the final utility of any object of commerce is determined by its scarcity, which in turn is determined by the labour of production or reproduction. Between utility and cost of production "value comes and goes like a shuttlecock between two battledores."

Similarly on the question of Free Trade, the attitude of M. Gide is not likely to satisfy dogmatists on either side. He states the advantages and disadvantages both of Free Trade and of Protection with admirable impartiality. Ultimately, he inclines to the belief that economic progress is less dependent on either of these policies than is commonly supposed, and is due rather to commercial capacity, education, geographical situation, and natural resources.

In his attitude to the social problem, M. Gide is equally cautious and reserved. No more than any other economist of our time does he defend the inequalities which result from the competitive system. To reduce these inequalities he apparently looks most to the extension of the co-operative movement, both in consumption and in production. We regret that we cannot altogether share his optimism. On the one hand, at the present rate of progress this policy would take too long to produce any noticeable effect. On the other, while co-operative societies have done much to reduce prices and raise the quality of goods by eliminating the middleman, many societies in their thirst for dividends have abandoned the true co-operative idea and have become indistinguishable from capitalist trading societies. In the sphere of production, moreover, co-operation has scarcely as yet won its spurs in the open market. In our search, therefore, for a remedy for existing inequalities, it may be wiser to look to an extension of the function of the State in the sphere of distribution, an extension to which M. Gide is wholly favourable.

This English translation has been thoroughly well done by Miss Archibald. Naturally enough, she has sometimes been betrayed into Gallicisms, and her rendering of technical terms is not always happy. But, if something of the verve and neatness of the original is lost, its meaning has always been interpreted with lucidity and fidelity. It is scarcely to be expected that this rendering will ever take the place among English students which the 'Cours d'Économie Politique' holds among the corresponding class in France, since it demands a knowledge of French conditions, history, politics, and law which few possess. Yet, used in

Political Economy. By Charles Gide. Authorized translation from the Third Edition (1913) of the 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' by Constance H. M. Archibald. (Harrap & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

Where and Why Public Ownership has Failed. By Yves Guyot. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. 6d.)

The Economic Synthesis: a Study of Laws of Income. By Achille Loria. Translated from the Italian by M. Eden Paul. (Allen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

conjunction with our English textbooks, it will serve to correct the insularities of our thinking.

The views of M. Yves Guyot on the questions 'Where and Why Public Ownership has Failed' lead to a book that will promote much controversy, and may, incidentally, serve as a useful tract on behalf of the forces opposed to the theories of Collectivism. M. Guyot is a rigid individualist and an uncompromising apostle of Free Trade, and in this latest work he has drawn up a formidable indictment against municipal and national undertakings that is supported by an array of statistical illustrations almost bewildering in range and origin.

His work is divided into four parts, or books, and opens with a number of constructive definitions that serve as a foundation for the author's general deductions. In the second part M. Guyot gives us an exhaustive list of experiments in Government and municipal ownership dealing with railroads, gas, electricity, tramways, and the housing of the working classes, his particular aim in this portion of the volume being to show the financial results, and in Book III. the administrative consequences that he attributes to the intervention of the State in the domain of economics.

In the latter part of his work his conclusions are summarized, and these may be best indicated by his own words when he states:—

(1) "Public monopolies kill the spirit of initiative by destroying competition. The ultimate result is fatal industrial lethargy."

(2) "Public opinion emphasizes the special demands of the community, rather than fundamental necessities, and provides opportunities for nepotism, graft, and corruption."

Much as the general reader may be impressed with the force and vigour of the author's arguments—advanced, of course, from an individualistic point of view, that admits of no elasticity or compromise—many will be disinclined to accept his general conclusions as a gospel of finality. Industrial undertakings worked by governments and municipalities are so limited in scope and so young in development that the time is too early to pronounce anything like an enduring judgment on them. Though the record of experimental nationalization of public utilities—a very different matter from collective or co-operative ownership—may, to some extent, be marked with failures, on the other hand, the principle involved has been generally accepted as a fundamental necessity, both of social and political progress. In stating that "neither national nor local government should attempt that which can be done by individuals," M. Guyot rules out of all consideration the comprehensive interests of the community in favour of the economic freedom of individuals to impose private monopoly in preference to any system approximating to an ultimate ideal of real national ownership. How far the interference of the State in the economic evolution of the

nation can be carried out without the disintegration of the social order is a problem to be decided by statesmen, that is, if economic law is to be controlled by the force of moral authority, and be subservient to the general interests of all classes in the community. The industrious application of M. Guyot to statistical arguments, solely used to point out the mistakes incidental to municipal and national ownership, has led him to adopt an attitude of absorption in the economic view of a problem which has other and more vital aspects. Thus his treatment of the question affords no help to the sociologist, but is merely a frank concession to the philosophy of the counting-house. He would have us accept his dictum that, when Parliamentary Government is not confined to what he terms "the fundamental duties of a State," it is paving the way for anarchy. Surely it will be conceded that, if the fundamental duties of a State must only comprise legislative enactments that are built on economic theories of rigid individualism, then all hope of social order based upon social reorganization is at an end, and anarchy becomes a more probable consummation.

By the adoption of an elastic system that combines individual service with collective aims we shall probably realize the happy medium that is desirable both for the citizen and the State. In the meantime, despite all M. Guyot's strictures, some regularization of monopolies must and will be effected by a form of State or municipal control. We agree with many of his deductions, particularly when he limits his conclusions to obvious facts, as, for instance, "Neither States nor municipalities should attempt tasks specially adapted to individual efforts," to which we add that the individual efforts should be regulated in accordance with public welfare. Again we admit the strength of much that M. Guyot says concerning the corruption and inefficiency of movements identified with public ownership or control, but it would be a simple task to present an indictment of individual monopoly equally as convincing and more damaging than M. Guyot's charges against collective effort. He appears to us to lay far too much stress upon the economic waste of bureaucracy instead of dealing with the relentless fact that everything must be paid for by individual service applied to collective ends. The book is written in that delightfully clear style—essentially French—which distinguishes the work of the famous author, and might well serve as a model for writers on political economy. The whole arrangement of the subjects is consecutive and logical, and the value of the volume is enhanced by an excellent Index.

Although Prof. Loria's reputation as an economist is well over thirty years old, he is in this country known only by the translations of a few relatively unimportant works on various aspects of Socialism. 'La Sintesi Economica,' first published in 1909, contains many original ideas,

expressed with an exhilarating disregard of orthodox opinion. In the course of this substantial work Prof. Loria trails his coat before the feet of virtually every economist who has ever expressed views on the subject of income and its distribution. The main thesis of the book is that economic science is now sufficiently advanced to permit the formulation of a general law of social stability. Economic and historical research directed, however unconsciously, towards this end, first studied the bundle of phenomena which enter into the conception of rent. The next stage of progress in economics elucidated the nature of profits. The third and final stage explains what income is. As social stability directly depends upon the distribution of income, it is at last possible to come to a general conclusion. Prof. Loria traces the unstable equilibrium of our social order to what he terms "the coercive association of labour," due to the internal struggles and readjustments of capitalism. He sees the omens of the future order of things in the extraordinary developments to-day of voluntary organization, especially of the spontaneous associations of labour. Indeed, he goes so far as to say:—

"To-day, it is true, all such phenomena are no more than exceptional and sporadic; but they possess a high symptomatic value, as heralds of a new era, or as precursors of that spontaneous association of labour which will be the fundamental economic institution of the coming centuries."

What Prof. Loria calls "final equilibrium" appears to be identical with the Syndicalist state.

The chapter on 'The Distribution of Income' is undoubtedly the most stimulating in the book. He deals graphically with the different forms taken by the "struggle between incomes." The contention that, on the whole, incomes and deserts are bound together receives a lengthy and detailed examination, and is condemned entirely. Admirers of Prof. Smart's views may be recommended to read this chapter. The chapters on the Determination, Forms, and Kinds of Income are on relatively orthodox lines, although on matters of definition the author agrees with few of the recognized authorities. Occasional foot-notes containing the names of, perhaps, a dozen opponents of any particular view of Prof. Loria's are, indeed, among the most enlivening features of the book.

It is, however, with Prof. Irving Fisher that the author seems to have most differences of opinion. Prof. Fisher, for example, regards a life annuity as income; Prof. Loria regards as income that part only which may be taken as an ordinary profit on invested capital, considering the remainder as capital. He also falls foul of Prof. Fisher's distinction between realized and earned income, and so on. We welcome this work as containing the sort of generalization which economic science appears to us to need. Analysis has by this time been carried far enough to justify a deliberate effort at synthesis.

MODERN IDEAS.

WE have travelled far since Carlyle thundered forth his warnings that the existence of society depended upon solving the problem of the organization of labour, and with the wider recognition of this fact has come a clearer perception of its complexity. When Carlyle was writing 'Past and Present,' and even twenty years later when Ruskin was writing 'Unto This Last,' the organization of labour to higher social ends implied something of benevolent autocracy in individual employers and the State. Even with the rise of a Socialist party, it was the State and the Municipality—captured to that end—which were to re-organize industry in the interests of the wage-earner. The ideas of co-operative production, profit-sharing, co-partnership, were soon regarded as old-fashioned, out of date. The thing was still to be done from above—by power and authority.

Syndicalism came as a reaction, startling in its repudiation of all Collectivist doctrine and traditions, as well as of common Socialist policy. Nothing was to be done by law or by authority; everything by the direct action of the associated workmen themselves. The *New Age* writers—who have produced, under the editorship of Mr. Orage, the work before us on 'National Guilds'—enter on a radical revision both of analytic and constructive economics, seeking the base of our social problems, and propounding a solution by means of Guilds of Industry which, under the ægis of the State, shall yet be in the hands of the whole of those actually concerned in the necessary work of that industry, whether as managers, clerks, mechanics, labourers, &c. By this means it is proposed to eliminate rent, profit, interest, useless competition, and many other sources of waste, and to secure the ends generally aimed at by Socialism.

The first part of the book is devoted to an analysis of productive methods, which are found entirely uneconomic so far as they are based on the wage-system—here styled "Wagery." Wages is the price paid for the commodity called "Labour." The conception of Labour as a mere commodity is fatal to the emancipation of the worker. A new one is consequently needed. It should be conceived as sanctified human effort, replete with the personality of the worker, dignified in its social ends, and given directly to organized society. The raising of wages is a futile policy so long as labour remains a mere commodity sold outright in the market. Political reforms are to-day similarly

useless. Economic power must precede political power. The workers must rely on the trade unions, not on the Labour Party.

The conclusion of the authors, then, is that the wage-system is the root of industrial evils, and that no reconstruction, whether by Collectivism or otherwise, can avail if the wage-system remains. Therefore (they say) the wage-system must be "smashed," swept away into limbo. To this end the trade unions must become "blackleg-proof" by special efforts to increase their membership. Parliament being of little or no use so long as the workers remain wage-slaves, the funds now lavished on political action must be spent on sweeping every grade of worker into the trade-union net, and the trade unions themselves must coalesce into industrial unions—the nucleus of the future Guilds. When the rank and file of the workers are masters of the supply of labour in their respective industries, they will be in a position to dictate terms, not in the shape of some modification of hours or wages, but for the purpose of transferring the ownership and control of the industry into the hands of a joint partnership of the State and the new Guild, the present receivers of rent and dividends being pensioned off or otherwise compensated, short of becoming a perpetual charge on the community.

The eighteen chapters which constitute the second part of the book are devoted to the constructive side of the subject, the industries most susceptible of such organization, the approaches towards it which already exist, the effect on education, art, and all forms of culture, and upon invention—the writers advancing many facts and contentions to show that invention would be immensely stimulated and inventors far better treated. The financial basis of the guilds, their district and national organization, foreign trade and international relations generally are also explored, and some useful Appendixes outline the probable developments in certain industries—e.g., 'Towards a National Railway Guild,' by a railway expert.

Those who are seeking light on the baffling problems of industry can hardly fail to find this book highly stimulating and suggestive. We are glad to find that it includes an exhaustive and well-conceived Index.

Mr. Cecil Smith calls his book 'Clear Thinking.' Such thinking implies, or should imply, the faculty of arriving at conclusions drawn from clear premises, and, if Mr. Smith's premises are often debatable, he manifestly succeeds in establishing the fact that clear thought is a necessary antecedent to the conception or performance of public duty. Though he has written on such varied subjects as Education, Syndicalism, Feminism, and Tariffs, the principal articles of his creed are a belief in Imperialism and in Hereditary Monarchy, the method he adopts in his general treatment of subjects being to

illustrate the antithesis between the Natural and the Artificial in politics. Judging by existing examples, we think it would be difficult to establish a definite or convincing line of demarcation. It is, perhaps, in the field of domestic politics that the author suggests the highest ideals, particularly in regard to the problems of Peasant Proprietorship and Industrial Co-operation, concerning which he sketches a sound and constructive scheme well deserving of attention. Referring to the "professional politician," the author is unsparing in his condemnation, but he fails to explain in what manner or in what hands the process of Government is likely to become wholly altruistic. After all, perhaps, what the country really suffers from is not so much the professional as the unprofessional legislator—the man who lacks administrative training, sociological knowledge, and intellectual capacity, the man who is merely an accident of the caucus.

The author has written a book largely characterized by clear ideas and reasoning, but in summarizing his conclusions he frankly reveals his partisan point of view. He dreams of "The All-for-England-and-Empire League" or "The New Tory Imperialists," the members of which must pledge themselves to oppose Radicalism. We have heard this kind of political philosophy before in the polemical atmosphere of contested elections, and, when Mr. Smith has discovered the essential difference of principle, if any, that divides the parties he condemns or praises, he will probably give us a more informing and sounder volume.

Sir Arthur Clay's Introduction to the late Mr. Mackay's 'Studies in the Economic Questions of the Day,' shows an inadequate comprehension of present problems, for he pictures an England where wealth is widely distributed, and where all the well-to-do seem bent on ruining themselves for the sake of the poor! The pages of almost any Socialist organ would have informed him that there is a distinction between bureaucracy and State Socialism, and that the National Insurance Act was condemned by Socialists as strongly as by himself. To make the excuse that the present Government "is as irresistible morally as it is physically" rather gives away the principles of those who offer it. One sentence in the Introduction has our entire approval:—

"Any attempt to deal with social questions scientifically by the light of experience and the lessons of the past is repugnant to members of both the great political parties, who feel that the result might very probably be the condemnation of a policy which now provides them with a popular platform and a means of bidding against their rivals for popularity."

The essays selected from Mr. Mackay's writings are interesting as landmarks, but their place is in the nineteenth century. It is late in the day to quote Spencer's philosophy as a guide in economics; or to repeat, with approval, the idea that working men have more to fear from gambling and drinking than from

National Guilds: an Inquiry into the Wage System and the Way Out. Edited by A. R. Orage. (George Bell, 5s. net.)

Clear Thinking: or, An Englishman's Creed. By L. Cecil Smith. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

The Dangers of Democracy: Studies in the Economic Questions of the Day. By the late Thomas Mackay. Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir Arthur Clay. (John Murray, 6s.)

all the capitalists; or to say that "women wage-earners are not the helpless victims of economic forces as is sometimes alleged." The essays offer a one-sided view, and many statistics; they show disproportion in the arrangement of material, and no sign of a wide grasp of modern tendencies. To speak of the "notorious Herr Bebel," and "the crudities of Marx," and of Parnell as being "by no means able," savours of the atmosphere of party politics. We are informed that "Socialism is Protection" (in trade), and that the "Socialist ideal is based entirely on force."

The first essay on the 'Methods of the New Trade Unionism' practically contains the main line of thought; throughout there is a retrograde tendency, and we could wish for more consideration of real human needs and less distrust of human nature. The effect of the book is negative.

HISTORY.

MRS. BOSANQUET has written a 'History of the Charity Organisation Society,' a body which has done useful work, but hardly attracted the popular imagination. Its energies may be illustrated by a typical case. During the South African War the distribution of the funds collected for keeping up the homes of the reservists devolved mainly on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. The members were so inexperienced in social investigation that they did not know how to ascertain whether applicants for relief were indeed relatives of reservists or not. Hence they secured the co-operation of the Charity Organisation Society, the District Committees of which, at a prodigious cost of time and money, made a thorough study of no fewer than 2,257 cases in two and a half months. Their researches naturally involved the rejection of spurious claims for assistance. *The Daily Chronicle* commented adversely on the Society; but they quietly proceeded with their task, until the Association, alarmed at the odium which the inquiries had aroused, resolved to administer the funds without external aid.

That series of incidents forms a miniature history of the Society. They have such a well-disciplined corps of experts in applied sociology at their command that they can always meet exceptional distress; but they have seldom accomplished the work of relief without creating misunderstandings as to their intentions. They have been as efficient, indeed, as science could make them, but they have been deficient, perhaps, in the kind of knowledge that arises from imagination, and results in tact. These characteristics are faithfully reflected in Mrs. Bosanquet's

book, which consists for the most part of extracts from the Reports of the Society and Parliamentary Bills. It is dull reading, and one turns with relief to a biographical chapter on 'Some Past Workers,' only to find that it is a collection of obituary notices from *The Charity Organisation Review* and the Annual Reports.

By way of contrast the book reminds one of 'Notes of a Son and Brother,' and the reader wonders how much he would have known about William and Henry James if that narrative had been a record of incontrovertible facts. We doubt if any one who does not belong to the Charity Organisation Society will derive much knowledge of it from Dr. Bosanquet's well-selected quotations. But persistent study will show the outsider that almost every movement which has made for social advance in England within the last half-century owes its origin or its competence, or both, to Mr. C. S. Loch and his predecessors and co-workers. The more is the pity that they have not studied the impression which their proceedings make on the people at large. Owing to their scorn of the dramatic presentation of truth, which they describe as "sensationalism," their firm-based sociology has been less effective than that of organizers like General Booth and Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The Society might surely find a *via media* between academicism and popular sentimentality in sociological propagandism.

No work previously published in the English language on Russia has been on such an extensive scale as Prof. Mavor's 'Economic History.' The author follows his Russian sources with some closeness, but also uses to advantage his own observation. The ground covered is enormous. After a brief survey of social Russia before the reign of Peter the Great, we enter upon a long study of the extensive reforms initiated by that monarch, which leads the way to a consideration of the life of the serfs, and the efforts made to improve their condition before the Emancipation of 1861. By that date the revolutionary movement had already come into being, and the rest of the work largely consists in describing its course up to the great outburst of 1905-7. In the latter part we read less of the actual economic evolution of the country than, perhaps, we might expect, nor are the sections dealing with Siberia and the position of the Jews at all complete. But, on the other hand, the 1,200 pp. before us contain much that will be new to most students of Russian affairs.

In the year of the death of Louis XV. a series of riots in France might have served as auguries of the coming Revolution. During the same year, in somewhat similar circumstances, the first significant popular outbreak was taking place in Russia. Emilian Pugachev, a Cossack of the Don, succeeded in raising large armies among the disaffected peasantry, and for a whole year waged a guerilla war in the south-eastern provinces. Although the

romantic element in human nature was largely responsible for the support he received—for Pugachev gave himself out to be Peter III., who had died in 1762, after the shortest of reigns—the revolt must be regarded as essentially economic in its origin, and due mainly to the continual demands imposed on the serfs. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, travelling in the province of Samara exactly a century after the rising had been suppressed, found that the memory of Pugachev was still fresh in the minds of the peasants.

Yet at the date of that journey Emancipation had already been an established fact for a decade. Serfdom had left traces which to this day are far from obliterated. The peasants' strikes of 1905 were all but spontaneous; they were the direct consequences of their hardships. The Law of November 9th, 1906, which virtually established individual property in land, has not helped the peasant appreciably.

The most striking difference between the economics of Eastern and Western Europe lies, perhaps, not so much in the difficulties encountered as in the attitude adopted towards the remedies proposed for them. While land nationalization is hopefully regarded by many in this country as a part, at any rate, of the solution of the rural problem, in Russia the State is already a huge landowner. While Socialists here clamour for the nationalization of industries, in Russia the State was the original capitalist, and is to-day one of the largest employers of labour—in its mines and factories, and on its railways. The factories established by Peter the Great early in the eighteenth century were, literally, workhouses. The labour was supplied by serfs, criminals, and a few wage-earners, who were for all practical purposes enslaved by virtue of a ukase of 1736. Skilled labour naturally was scarce. These facts did not allow the revolutionists of 1824-5, 1830, and 1848-50 to regard State ownership in the light of a solution; democracy was therefore placed on their programmes before economic reforms. It is significant that the petition which Gapon attempted to lay before the Tsar on that fatal day in January, 1905, contained a demand—placed first among the "Measures against the oppression of labour"—for the abolition of the factory inspectorships. It was believed, says Prof. Mavor, that the factory inspectors favoured the employers. Here, again, the point of view is the reverse of that we recognize in this country.

One of the strangest features of the revolutionary movement in recent years has been the number of people who played the "double game"; the *agent provocateur* has never been so much in evidence as in Russia. Whether Gapon himself belonged to this category has never been completely elucidated. Concerning Azev there can be no doubt; this man actually appears to have "provoked" more assassinations of high officials in his double capacity than he did while he was a mere militant revolutionist. The part played

Social Work in London, 1869-1912: a History of the Charity Organisation Society. By Helen Bosanquet. (John Murray, 8s. net.)

An Economic History of Russia. By James Mavor. 2 vols. (Dent & Sons, 11s. 6d. net.)

by Zubatov in building up a bogus Labour movement in Moscow under police supervision was even more patent. The murderer of Stolypin was in the pay of the police, and similar examples of double-dealing might be cited. This curious psychological trait illustrates the ever-changing perplexity of Russian politics.

We notice a few errors of dating: Stepniak died in 1894, not in 1897, and Dostoevsky in 1881. Pobedonostsev died in 1907, but from vol. ii. p. 135 it would appear that he is still alive. These, however, are trifles in a work which bears the obvious marks of painstaking research. We trust that its bulk will not deter those interested in Russian problems from reading it.

TWO AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS.

A CERTAIN superficiality of treatment is discernible in the method of dealing with various questions adopted by Prof. Münsterberg in his 'Psychology and Social Sanity,' and we feel that he argues rather with the view of proving his point than with the disinterested intent of reaching an unbiased decision. A psychological survey of matters immediately concerning present-day society, such as Sex Education, Socialism, Thought Transference, Advertising, the Jury System, and other kindred subjects, should, however, balance the pros and cons impartially, after a due consideration of all the factors involved. Prof. Münsterberg sometimes adopts the expedient of combating the mistakes, or the imaginary programme of his opponent, and partially ignoring the real issue. This method is specially noticeable in the first chapter, that on 'Sex Education,' where the author assumes much that its advocates do not propose, and refuses to recognize their best efforts. Curiously enough, he also speaks as though, without definite sex instruction, youth would not meditate on the facts of birth, nor obtain any knowledge thereon. His own conception of sex is scarcely one we should care to endorse, and his advice to one who has the care of young people declares it:—

"He will point to those hidden naturalistic realities as something *not over-important*, but as something which a *clean* boy and girl do not ask about, and with which only the imagination of *bad* companions is engaged. An instinctive indifference and aversion to the contact with anything *low* and *impure* can easily be developed in every healthy child amid clean surroundings [the italics are ours]."

Prof. Münsterberg's faith in human nature is limited, and his prophecies are startling. He says:—

"The hope that men will become sexually abstinent outside married life is fantastic, and the book of history ought not to have been written in vain.... If we proceed in that rapid rhythm with which we have

changed in the last ten years, ten years hence we may have substituted the influence of mistresses for the influence of Tammany grafters, and twenty years hence a Madame Pompadour may be dwelling not far from the White House and controlling the fate of the nation with her small hands."

Sex education, according to him,

"means to fill the atmosphere in which the growing adolescent moves with sultry ideas, it means to distort the view of the social surroundings, it means to stir up the sexual desires, and to teach children how to indulge in them without immediate punishment."

A psychologist should be cognizant of the fact that a sane reply to questions which inevitably arise in the child mind will satisfy and prevent unhealthy brooding, and thus will induce a normal attitude to what should be treated with due reverence, but not shrouded in unnatural mystery.

The chapter on 'Socialism' exhibits the same tendency to disregard the explicit aim of Socialists, also to ignore many existing facts in industrialism. What poverty means is seemingly unknown to Prof. Münsterberg, for he makes the amazing statement that the "man with fifty-thousand-dollar expenditure" feels the same dissatisfaction at not possessing what the multi-millionaire enjoys as the working man with a bare subsistence does at not possessing the rudiments of comfort. In fact he believes that "there are endlessly more working men with a comfortable income than ever before," and that the labourer "has essentially the same foundation of education" as his employer. Prof. Münsterberg appears to cherish the impression that human minds and motives are to-day what they have been for the last five thousand years. This implies a social stagnation that would rob all pioneers of hope of it, were it true.

We have treated these two chapters in some detail, as they are the first, and more argumentative than the others which follow; but in all we detect a reactionary tendency, and a flavour of fifty years ago; and in most some factor of importance is omitted in the discussion, and thus the conclusion is vitiated. In the chapter on 'The Mind of the Jurymen,' for instance, the process of estimating and comparing the numbers of dots on sheets of paper is taken as analogous with that of judging human motives and actions, with all their complexity and movement. This point fairly illustrates the kind of psychology practised by the author; it is mechanical, and not sufficiently elastic for a mobile and, as yet, not fully understood entity like the human mind.

The work is well written, in a style superior to many American publications, and is of interest as indicating a type of mind which is, perhaps, increasing to-day.

Mr. Adams in 'The Theory of Social Revolutions' puts forward the suggestion that a social revolution occurs every three generations; but he is inclined to judge society in a rigid manner by looking upon it as "a living organism, working mechanically, like any other

organism," and he speaks of what "Providence intended" for humanity. The laws and institutions of nations, he believes, are only fitted to new conditions by those "painful and conscious efforts we call revolutions." This is the result of regarding civilization as "nearly synonymous with order," and omitting the idea of gradual progress in social evolution. The study of history he considers to be not a practical study, though it may teach some useful lessons, one of which is the mechanical idea that,

"if men move in a given direction, they do so in obedience to an impulsion as automatic as is the impulsion of gravitation."

Throughout the book the author insists on the importance of law, and over-emphasizes its influence. Thus he says, "I fix the moment of flux, as I am apt to do, by a lawsuit." But no lasting theory of society can rest on living facts which does not regard human civilization as a growing creative evolution, and the following remarks do not carry us far:—

"Yet if society be, as I assume it to be, an organism operating on mechanical principles, we may perhaps, by pondering upon history, learn enough of those principles to enable us to view, more intelligently than we otherwise should, the social phenomena about us."

The italics in both quotations are ours.

His second theory is that the extreme complexity of modern industrial conditions is "beyond the compass of the capitalistic mind," and he regards the American courts as not competent or impartial enough to deal with such conditions. The "clothing of the judiciary with political functions" has not been successful, and in two chapters crammed with instances Mr. Adams seeks to prove this. The scathing indictment of the capitalist rule is made in no personal spirit, as is shown by his remark that

"neither capitalists nor lawyers are necessarily, or even probably, other than conscientious men. What they do is to think with specialised minds, and... apparently modern society, if it is to cohere, must have a high order of generalising mind—a mind which can grasp a multitude of complex relations—but this is a mind which can, at best, only be produced in small quantity and at high cost."

The third point that can be discovered in the book is that it is necessary for the ruling class to accept reforms in time, and so prevent their own downfall:—

"Unless capital can, in the immediate future, generate an intellectual energy, beyond the sphere of its specialised calling, very much in excess of any intellectual energy of which it has hitherto given promise, and unless it can besides rise to an appreciation of diverse social conditions, as well as to a level of political sagacity, far higher than it has attained within recent years, its relative power in the community must decline."

In a lengthy sketch of the French Revolution Mr. Adams shows the fate of those who do not adapt themselves to new conditions when necessary; but he draws no comparisons, and, though interesting

Psychology and Social Sanity. By Hugo Münsterberg. (Fisher Unwin, 5s. net.)

The Theory of Social Revolutions. By Brooks Adams. (The Macmillan Co., 5s. 6d. net.)

as an historical account, the sketch scarcely justifies its insertion.

The first chapter on 'The Collapse of Capitalistic Government' and the third on 'American Courts as Legislative Chambers' are good, and give the gist of the book.

The work expresses the American interest in social phenomena, but it gives no definite proposals for the amelioration of a society under the thumb of the capitalist.

EUGENICS AND SEX.

DR. SALEEBY'S book on 'The Progress of Eugenics' is essentially modern. The twentieth century will be called upon to acclaim much progress and many "reforms" certainly unexpected by the nineteenth, but nothing can excel in importance the business of reaching a real basis of problems and building thereon. An attempt in this direction is the growing science of Eugenics, which begins its researches with the two germ-cells that develop into a body, and desires to neglect no influence, material or spiritual, that will affect that body during life; in this way Eugenics aims at preparing a fit dwelling-place for the soul. The point of importance is that the *foundation*, the material basis, is not neglected. Allied to the science of Eugenics is the subject of sex, and here, again, the twentieth century seems likely to establish an attitude unknown in the nineteenth except to the very few. Beyond the half-defiant, open expressions of some young reformers, whose diatribes are often born of ill-digested knowledge divorced from experience, there is a steadily growing tendency to discuss sex-subjects sanely. This tendency is evinced in the discussions regarding sex-instruction in schools, discussions which are taking form in suggestions and a syllabus by the Moral Education League. The number of books on sex-subjects issued within the last few years also indicates the healthier point of view.

There is but a hazy conception in the mind of the general public as to what the term "Eugenics" denotes, and vague notions of "the methods of the stud-farm," enforced celibacy, marriages arranged by red tape, &c., are apt to dominate the average reader. Dr. Saleeby's book is primarily suitable for the interested inquirer, and forms a good introductory manual, giving a plain interpretation of common-sense Eugenics. He is careful to explain what Eugenics is not, though the advocacy of much that he denounces is pressed by some "who call themselves Eugenists."

According to Dr. Saleeby, the real Eugenists believe that "the soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul," that,

"since individuals are mortal, the quality and quantity of parenthood are the domi-

The Progress of Eugenics. By C. W. Saleeby. (Cassell & Co., 5s. net.)

Sex. By J. W. Thompson and R. Geddes. "Home University Library."

nant factors in the destiny of any people; that the culture of the racial life is the vital industry of mankind...that every child who comes into the world should be planned, desired, and loved in anticipation; that the function of government is the production and recognition of human worth, and the extirpation of human unworth; and to these incomparable ends...all forces of man and of nature, spiritual and material, must be made subservient."

The author thinks the difference between Eugenists and all other people lies in the fact that the former recognize the factor of nature or heredity, as well as the factor of nurture or environment, in the making of human beings, and insist that to "nurtural" eugenics must be added natural eugenics; but they do not grade the importance severally of nature and nurture. He realizes that the difficulties are many and deep-seated in the working of this youngest of the sciences, and that it must encounter human instincts and prejudices, including "the great fact of love." He believes love to be a friend of Eugenics, and thinks we must

"search out and destroy all those heathen deities, such as Mammon, Bacchus, and Priapus, which are apt to pervert it, and make it useless for the eugenic cause."

Dr. Saleeby dissociates himself from some of the theories of Prof. Karl Pearson, notably his assertions as to the genetics of tuberculosis, and his conclusion that,

"for a constant environment, the higher the infantile death-rate, the more resistant will be the surviving child-population."

He also advocates the Mendelian school as against the biometricians, and accepts a modified view of Darwinism.

Galton's early definition of Eugenics—wherein he included the influences that develop the qualities of the race as well as those which improve the inborn qualities—is the one adopted and exemplified in this book, and Dr. Saleeby discusses eugenic nurture from the expectant mother to the period of adolescence and the housing problem. He may, perhaps, attach overmuch importance to the erection of model dwellings by a few landlords, and give too high a place to the Mental Deficiency Act, which he regards as providing "the right care" of the feeble-minded adolescent; but in general his aim is to present the whole of the problem in due perspective, though it is soon seen that the foundations of Eugenics must be as wide as science itself, and must include anthropology, genetics, medical sciences, dietetics, civics, and sociology.

With regard to parenthood, Dr. Saleeby distinguishes between the right to live and the right to be a parent, also between marriage and parenthood. What Eugenics is concerned with is the latter. "Expectant motherhood should and must be the first charge upon the resources of any nation," he claims; but he does not limit parenthood to the mother, for he deprecates the so-called endowment of motherhood as a proposal to "serve motherhood by discharging fatherhood from its duties"; for the essence of marriage as a social institution is that it

provides *common parental care* for the offspring. In the author's picturesque phrase, "the child is the growing-point of the future," though adults at this hour "rule the world and determine its destiny."

The permanent value of the book would have been much enhanced by a more dignified style: several passages savour of mere journalism, and are unworthy of a serious subject.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Geddes in their volume on 'Sex' in the "Home University Library" explain their purpose thus:—

"There is too much mystery about the life-journey, from its origins and at its climax—mists dark and unwholesome favouring errors of judgment and errors of conduct, and of the ever brightening lights of science, there can be few better uses than here and there to guide the wayfarer, even though they may not serve to clear all the mists away."

In this light the authors meet the objections of those to whom the study of sex—either because they have no hold of scientific analysis, are loth to dig at "the roots of the Mystic Rose," or are fearful of arousing a morbid self-consciousness—is repugnant. Of the three paths of investigation—the historical, the anthropological, and the biological—the last, supplemented by psychological and social interpretation, is chosen. Then follows a chapter in which the steps of the evolutionary ladder, the differences as well as the resemblances between man and the animals, are traced in a manner which brings the subject well within the comprehension even of those unversed in scientific phraseology. The authors adhere to the thesis set forth in 'The Evolution of Sex,' that the deep constitutional difference between the male and female organism is due to an initial difference in the balance of chemical changes—a subject which was vividly handled in 'Biology in Relation to Education.' The "growing pains" attendant on adolescence are wisely discussed, and counsel given which parents would do well to assimilate thoroughly. 'Falling in Love' is a sub-heading which evokes one of the frequent warm-hearted passages which lifts this book far above the dusty atmosphere of pedantry, and make it a valuable possession. The most scrupulous care, we should add, is taken to avoid giving unnecessary offence. The chapter headed 'Corruptio Optimi Pessima' is admirably balanced and sane. There is, as the authors truly say, no evidence that scientific treatises have supplied the appropriate stimulus to vice. They depict it, as does the best drama, as anything but a path of roses.

The problem of sex-education is approached, with due moderation and recognition of the impossibility of giving a dogmatic answer as to whether it is desirable to instruct young people in reference to the facts of sex. Since even a tiny link in the chain of experiment is of some value, the reviewer notes that quite pathetic gratitude was exhibited by a large

gathering of the mothers of the elder girls when the lady managers of a South Coast school recently held a meeting to help the mothers with advice on this matter.

The authors are emphatic in maintaining that in such instruction as is given—whether direct or indirect, through hygiene or Nature study, whether given by the parent or the head of the school, by the science teacher or by lending booklets—care must be taken not to anticipate interest; but there is surely also something to be said for those who think that children should hear of these things before they have any emotional significance for them, rather than after.

It is not surprising in such a book on such a subject to find a reference to the risk that the increasing personal and political freedom of women may lead them to attempt to "force the pace" of moral evolution; the authors are too clear-sighted to mistake the mainspring of the Woman's Movement, which undoubtedly lies here. But the key which controls it is racial wellbeing, and in this the biologist and the woman have a common interest. The serious difficulties that confront us in the alleged relatively great infertility of types and stocks of high intellectual and social efficiency—sometimes regarded as "the nemesis of higher education and of individualism generally"—are considered, but no mention is made of a contributory cause—the economically unsound and unjust tendency in many salaried professions to enforce upon women resignation on marriage. Cases, for instance, have been known when the demand that a doctor shall retire on marriage has led to a decision against matrimony. It is a general rule throughout the Civil Service that a woman must retire on marriage, with the result that of these women of selected health and intellect only 9 per cent, according to statistics published, leave annually to get married. Miss Clementina Black puts the annual marriage rate among women in the Post Office at 2–3 per cent.

It would have been strange if the authors had let slip an opportunity for a tilt at present cherished school and university arrangements. Coupled, however, with the suggestion that Estimation *v.* Examination should be the slogan of revolt is much sound advice to parents as to the paramount importance of sleep and nutrition. We cannot quite follow the desire expressed that boys may be made more courageous and girls more gentle—cannot Nature be trusted to see to that?—but think the time is ripe for what the authors call "the next step"—boys also more gentle, girls more courageous, too.

In conclusion, we hope that amongst the valuable publications in the "Home University Library" this, with its admirable lucidity, its delightful ease of style, and its broad human interest, may find its way all over the country.

Early Memories. By Henry Cabot Lodge.
(Constable & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

MR. LODGE'S Preface to these 'Memories' is a defence of writing them, and adduces the sanction of high authorities as well as his own sense of a sufficient reason for the act. This last serves his turn best, we think, if only because it leaves other people free to think or do as they please. Herr Sauerteig's impressive assertion that "the life, even of the meanest man, is a Poem, perfect in all manner of Aristotelean requisites," &c., seems to impose a heavy obligation on the serious reading public, and might, if attempts were made to enforce it, provoke a revolutionary reconsideration of the status of Poetry among the arts. Even Sir Leslie Stephen's dictum that "no autobiography is dull" can only be taken to refer to the autobiographies which have been found readable. Its fault is that, if it does not, like the Sauerteig pronouncement, impose a sort of moral obligation to read every autobiography respectfully unless we would be considered frivolous, it does hold out a promise of entertainment that will not always be made good. Wherefore we think Mr. Lodge would have done well to stop short of citing Sir Leslie, and to be content with his own simple view, that a man writes his autobiography because he likes to talk about himself, the satisfaction not being diminished by "the inexorable necessity of seeming to talk about other people." Nor, let us add, should that inexorable necessity be grudgingly submitted to. For it may even happen that the talk about other people is what chiefly keeps the labour of self-love from being lost on the world.

Here, for instance, the amount of actual autobiography is small, and the interest of that small amount is fairly thin. There is a pedigree, as in so many American biographies, which has you back in Tudor and even in Plantagenet England almost before you have had time to say Boston. We even gather that the Lodges "call cousins" with Chaucer through the mediation of the Rev. Francis Higginson, first minister of the first church of Salem, Mass. Mr. Lodge, however, unlike his kinsman and fellow-senator, Mr. Hoar, who pointed it out to him—lays no store by the connexion. The maternal Cabots, again, are of Jersey-Norman descent, with Italian and other branches. In general history they are represented by the navigators, but more importantly in New England history by the writer's great-grandfather, that George Cabot who led the Federalist party after Hamilton's decease and presided over the Hartford Convention. This relationship carries more significance than appears on the surface. Politically, the Federalists doubtless had hold of as large a morsel of the truth as the Democrats of their day. But morally and temperamentally they were people lacking in generosity and expansiveness, and more prone to be actuated by apprehensions and dislikes than by enthusiasms and sympathies.

The Party had gone, or had disguised itself (as people in the South averred), long before Mr. Lodge was born. But the narrow, inherently middle-class type, with a bias towards apprehensions and dislikes, remained, and was especially endemic in New England.

Mr. Lodge's account of the Boston of his boyhood (he was born in 1850) is lacking in broad social characterization, but it contains some pen-portraits which would be interesting were the subjects better known or more important. One early recollection which is well rendered is almost a contribution to history: the glimpse of Charles Sumner standing up in his carriage to receive the greetings of Boston shortly after the assault made upon him in the Senate. Another episode was the kidnapping from school of Allen Rice, in later years proprietor of *The North American Review*. It was the occasion of a famous lawsuit, in which the author, having been an unobserved witness of the capture and abduction, gave evidence, and came off with great credit, to say nothing of a gold watch ("an English Frodsham with a hunting case") from his father, and a seal ring from the father of the stolen Allen.

These are the only incidents that stand out from the rather flat record of the author's boyhood, which resembles that of his Harvard days in being concerned more with his amusements than with his mental life. In consequence, we learn a good deal about the plays and players of that time and place, besides getting glimpses of some artists of less local and fugitive renown. For instance, the dramatic reading of Fanny Kemble is admirably recalled and well described, while Dickens's reading of his own work is praised with more discrimination than many will like:

"You never forgot for a moment that Mrs. Kemble was a lady. You were haunted by a suspicion that Dickens was not quite a gentleman."

It sounds unpleasant; but, to do Mr. Lodge justice, it must be taken with the entire context, which places it beyond doubt that here, at any rate, no deep disparagement is intended, and that he is as full of the right faith and love as any reasonable Dickensian could require. It is only Mr. Lodge's intellectual provenance—the caste *milieu* of New England—which makes him a little more apprehensive of faults in the matter of personal form than an English aristocrat would be.

We wish it were as easy to avoid severe judgment of Mr. Lodge's general references to this country, but he has made it impossible. He tells us (or rather his readers, who, in the first instance, are Americans) that as a small boy he had "a wholly vague, but none the less deep-rooted hostility to England." The feeling, he says, was traditional and in the air, "but I am sure that I derived mine from my father." We take leave to consider the fact a blot on the generally admirable character of that father as it is revealed in this book. No satisfactory reason for

it is shown. The war of 1812, to which reference is made, will not serve. For the wrongs were all the other way on that occasion. In leaping on the back of England when she was left to grapple alone with the all-conquering Corsican the United States were striking a dangerous blow at human freedom. The fires of Moscow averted the full consequences of that mischief; but it is none the less true, as a recent American historian has said, that

"England's cause was the cause of mankind, and from 1812 to 1815 the United States fought on the wrong side."

As to the "contemptuous abuse heaped on us by her writers" (another of the things which seem to have rankled in his father), we fancy there was a pretty active and equal interchange of these favours, but we should have thought that wise men took little interest and no part in them. England's attitude at the time of the Civil War intensified, we are told, this feeling in father and son. But, as the father died in 1862, the son must answer alone for the store of rancour towards this country which he seems to have laid up in those years. It is likely to last his time, without serving his country. It gives to many of his pages such a disagreeable, and to some even a repulsive, character, that we, being ourselves thoroughgoing admirers of his country and her people, would not wish his book to be read by any Englishman who has not already a confirmed goodwill to America. That Mr. Lodge actually means to be so offensive to British (and Canadian) readers as he really is we find it difficult to believe. We are fain to recall his own explanation of the debauches of oratorical bitterness in which Charles Sumner was wont to indulge, while thinking that he was only being reasonably frank or even strikingly moderate. It was, his friend gives us to suppose, because Sumner's peculiar general state of mind, his inability to place himself at another person's standpoint, and his organic lack of a sense of humour, kept him from realizing the force and character of the things he was saying as they would be felt by other people.

This reminds us that we have left ourselves no space to discuss the "talk about other people." As we hinted, it is this that gives the book its best hold on existence. The people being nearly all fellow-countrymen and friends, the talk is genial, and shows the author in a different mood from that which possesses him when his thoughts are of England and Englishmen in the mass. Mr. Lodge is a good observer and a good depicter of figure and character, and even within the short period covered by these 'Memories' could count a large acquaintance among men of local and wider celebrity. Amongst the latter were the historians Bancroft, Motley, and Parkman, and the men of philosophy and letters Emerson, Longfellow, Howells, and Aldrich. His reminiscences of each of these are well rendered and worth having, though yet higher value belongs to the pages devoted

to such men as the inexhaustibly witty Secretary Evarts, the bookish, humorous, and epigrammatic Francis E. Parker, and others whose excellence was of a more serious cast. A considerable chapter which compares the past with the present shows more readiness to apprehend impending ruin in several departments (including those of literature and good manners) than seems seasonable at 64, unless one were born predisposed to the mood. Let us hope, however, that when Mr. Lodge continues his 'Memories,' which here stop when he is leisurely starting in life at the age of 25-30, he will resume his retrospect and pen in some calm Indian Summer of the mind, with more sense of the afternoon and less of the evening, and so may even find some streaks of sunlight, pleasant to look upon, resting somewhere on the name of England.

Round the World in a Motor Car. By J. J. Mann. (Bell & Sons, 10s. 6d. net.)

WHILST we have no wish to discourage motorists from giving their attention to this book, it is only fair to state that the car plays but a subsidiary part in Mr. Mann's narrative of his journey to Australia via the East, and home again across British North America. The publishers announce that the volume should appeal "particularly to the motorist." The reviewer would say that it should appeal to most lovers of simple, chatty chronicles of modern travel, and only incidentally to the motorist. For the average reader, who would be bored by more or less technical dissertations upon motors and motoring, this will probably be an advantage. In any case, it is a fact that the author, beyond a brief introductory description of the simple contrivance for slinging and hoisting his car on board steamships (which figures in an Introductory Note), tells us little or nothing about his motoring, a good deal about the many ships which carried him over different stages of his journey, and much of his impressions of peoples and places visited. We think the book might easily have been improved by the introduction of more descriptive notes dealing with actual road travel, and this none the less because it might have involved the deletion of some of the author's more obvious reflections regarding life on passenger steamers, and the appearance of places so well known as Cairo, Bombay, Rangoon, and the like.

With the exception of the frontispiece, which is a reproduction in colour of the author's motor-car as foreground to a view of the capital city of New South Wales, the numerous illustrations from photographs are quite interesting. Mr. Mann's car was of comparatively small power—a 15-20 h.p. six-cylinder machine, of 27 h.p. by R.A.C. rating. Apparently it served its owner well upon many kinds of roads and in varying climates. But enthusiasts will say that the tour was hardly a test of mechanical endurance when they read such passages as these:—

"It is possible to motor from Adelaide to Melbourne, but one has to cross the ninety-mile desert, which is a large area of land, covered with soft shifting sand, which is blown about by the wind, and in which the wheels of an automobile are likely to sink sometimes to the hub.... We decided to put our Delaunay-Belleville on the P. & O. steamer at Adelaide, and proceed to Melbourne in that manner, a three days' journey.... It is possible to motor from Melbourne to Sydney—some thousand miles—but there are bad places to negotiate, and, unless one is wanting a novel experience, it would perhaps be better to put the motor on the boat and have it delivered in Sydney."

As a matter of fact, the road between Sydney and Melbourne presents few difficulties to the experienced driver, and particularly in springtime offers a delightful little easygoing week's tour. But the country districts of Australia as a whole are apt to tax both the resisting powers of a car's mechanism and the endurance of a driver pretty severely—a fact which makes it the more remarkable that even the cheapest kinds of American machines stand the work they are given in Australia so well as they do.

Mr. Mann's book has a good deal of charm of a simple sort, and this is due in no small measure to his innocence, from a literary point of view, and the youthful freshness, not to say *naïveté*, of his outlook upon men and things. He sometimes achieves without conscious effort an effect which such artists as Stevenson have striven with endless cunning to produce: the description of quite familiar things as though they were sights never seen before. He describes with high-spirited gusto, and one can imagine his letters home from foreign parts being the delight of a large circle of the comparatively untravelled. Not all his information would pass the test of statistical examination. He writes, for example, of the city of Winnipeg as being "situated on a vast plain at the foot of the Rocky Mountains"! We have noted many another equally guileless remark. He comes on some trifling characteristic of life in a port he visits, and roundly calls it "Australian" or "Indian," as the case may be. Some of his references to foreign languages are delightful. Thus:—

"The traveller quickly learns that *piggy-plan-plan* means 'go slow,' and *la casse* means 'go fast,' &c.; though even these magic Malay words are Greek to many coolies."

Again, in Egypt, more magical words are discovered:—

"'Imshi' means 'go away,' 'be off.' 'Mafeesh' means 'I have nothing.' 'Moos-house' means 'I don't want anything.' And they all three mean that you are not a tourist and that you may know Arabic, and that you may live in Cairo, and that it is waste of time following you."

The closing touches here are typical of many in this book, and they lose nothing from the fact that their humour is often unconscious. It is a cheery, entertaining production, and should have, as we have hinted, a considerable audience, not necessarily devoted to motor-cars.

Concise Dictionary of Proper Names and Notable Matters in the Works of Dante. By Paget Toynbee. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

THIS work is offered as a useful handbook to students and readers of Dante in place of the larger Dictionary, which has for some time been out of print. By a very convenient arrangement, it is uniform in size and price with the Oxford edition of the complete works of Dante. We presume that this means that the larger volume is not to be reprinted, which there are good reasons for regretting. It has long been recognized as an indispensable aid to serious Dante study, and it is one of the few dictionaries which are not merely works of reference, but can also be read with pleasure for their own sake. In time we might have hoped for a cheaper edition which would have involved no sacrifice of illustrative matter. Dr. Toynbee warns us in his Preface that such sacrifice was inevitable in the present volume; and we fear that for this reason, while "no less useful than its predecessor," it will be found much less interesting.

The long extracts from Villani and other chroniclers and commentators are necessarily omitted; but the promise in the Preface of substituting references, which would have been some compensation, is not fulfilled—at least, in many instances. Even a fact so illuminating as Chaucer's adaptation in the 'Second Nonnes Tale' of St. Bernard's Invocation to the Virgin is suppressed; and some valuable features in the 'Notable Matters,' as the general scheme of the 'Paradiso,' are unfortunately omitted. About forty of the articles on 'Notable Matters' have disappeared; but only one of these—that on the 'Processione Mistica'—is of capital importance. Its absence, however, is a serious loss; and we fail to understand why Dr. Toynbee should class the interpretation of one of the most difficult parts of the 'Commedia' as "controversial matter." No doubt there has been much difference of opinion as to details, but the recording of such difference seems a most useful function of a Dante Dictionary; and though some of the details may be found in other articles, it was a gain to have them marshalled with the fulness and lucidity of the larger Dictionary. If Dr. Toynbee should be disposed to plead the limits of space, we can only say that a plain statement in the Preface of his principles of reference would have enabled him to dispense with a large number of cross-references which at present seem of little use.

The 'Dictionary' has been carefully revised throughout, and there are some indications of change of view, but the reasons for such change, together with other critical questions, appear to be excluded, as "controversial matter."

While constrained to make these small criticisms, we cordially welcome the book as containing, in a cheap and compact form, the greater part of the matter comprised in the larger work.

FICTION.

One Man's Way. By Evelyn Dickinson. (George Allen, 6s.)

As a study this book reaches, in places, excellence. The men and women are forcibly drawn, but without exaggeration, clearly and consistently represented. But the book, on the whole, gives an impression—a very strong impression—of unevenness. This is due to the insistence of the author on the "story" side of it. The first few pages, for example, lead us to expect the utmost banality; all this disappears as soon as she really "warms to work," and gets into close touch with the psychology of her personages.

The curious poisoning theme—interesting in itself—is overdone, and the final episode where it is worked in with the death of one of the characters seems to show 'too much mechanism. The incidents again are, perhaps, too numerous to preserve the balance of the whole; but in themselves they are striking and well told. The description of the sea-earthquake in the Red Sea is particularly vivid. There are many clever touches and phrases. "All science is Pickwickian," would surely please Mr. Bernard Shaw; and "cigars and Russia leather, and not too strong," is a good rendering of "odora virum vis" (if we may adapt the quotation). The Old Bailey trial of the woman poisoner is also well told. In fact, Miss Dickinson has certainly drawn her incidents, and probably her characters, from life, and with great care. Had she observed the proportion of things with more strenuous attention, she might have achieved a really notable work.

Justice of the Peace. By Frederick Niven. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE fact that we are at times by no means at one with the author does not detract from the merit of his work. He has depicted sympathetically—and, we should say, from a fund of direct knowledge—the friendly relationship between a Glasgow merchant and a son who, wishing to fall in with his parent's desire that he should take up his business—feels the call of art too insistently, and succeeds ultimately in gaining not only his father's consent, but also his good will in his career. The mulish obduracy of his other parent is exceedingly well conveyed, though we may differ from Mr. Niven in thinking that she had some justification for her dislike of certain phases in her son's life. There are one or two minor details in which, we suspect, the author's pen has run away with him. Were horse-trams still in use in progressive Glasgow when motor-buses had ceased to be anomalies in more conservative London, and is not a mention of window-smashing spinsters a forecast of events? Catfish, moreover, are usually credited with useful functions, though, no doubt—like everything else in life—they sometimes misuse them.

Simon Heriot. By Patricia Wentworth. (Andrew Melrose, 6s.)

THIS book was good enough to arouse our curiosity as to the reason of its being written. We should have dismissed at once the idea that it is a tribute to art had we overlooked the Preface, which explains that the author is responsible for her chapter-headings. However, after a momentary doubt, we looked elsewhere. Was the book written to advance Christian Science? If so, the preparation through three hundred pages was as inadequate as the thirty at the end, which deal with a cure effected by faith from injury to heart and limb in a railway accident. More likely that was adopted as the way to the happy ending what had begun to look impossible. Finally, we decided that it was a character-study, somewhat marred by the author's introduction of her views on religion and social reform. We do not say that these views are lacking in soundness any more than the characterization; the fault lies in the mixing of the two. For her apt similes at any rate the author deserves high praise.

Grizel Married. By Mrs. George de Horne Vaizey. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

AT the outset this study of certain men and women is a little tame in its movement, and confused in its introduction of various characters who seem vague at first appearance. Reading in a prefatory note that one of the principal characters has been the subject of a former novel, we feel a tinge of resentment, of fear, that that other novel has annexed the chief interest.

But as the study develops it offers a series of portraits well and carefully done. The incidents of the story are slight, but sufficiently marked to justify and explain the continuous development of the whole, and it is an additional merit that they seem natural, thanks to the treatment. A ceiling crumbles and threatens to spoil a dinner-party, but the episode is so well related as to provoke all possible amusement without the slightest incitement to disbelief or mockery. Another occurrence—all but a tragedy in its consequences—would have been a melodramatic absurdity in less skilful hands. In fact, the author has a distinctly artistic sense of proportion.

The minor characters are even better than the principals. In particular the Mattison family stand out well—four admirable portraits. The Vicar's wife is also excellently sketched. We note many subtle and essentially feminine touches.

Lovers of sensation or intensified psychology will probably find little enough in the book, but those who have a taste for delicate and accurate workmanship will find it worth reading.

We, ourselves, frankly own that we prefer a carefully worked-out study to a hurried collection of sensational incidents, even if the former be slight and the latter exciting.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Burkitt (F. Crawford), JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN APOCALYPSES, 3/ net. Milford
The three Schweich Lectures for 1913, with Appendixes and Index.

Creencias Antiguas y Conocimientos Nuevos, por el Reverendo C. L. Drawbridge, 1/ S.P.C.K.
A translation into Spanish of 'Old Beliefs and New Knowledge.'

Forms of Prayer Authorised for Use in Church on the Day Appointed for Humble Prayer and Intercession, in Connection with the Proposal for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales, 1d. net, 1/3 per 50. S.P.C.K.

This leaflet contains collects from the Communion Service and special prayers to be used this week.

Gayford (S.), ACTUAL SIN, "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6d. net. Longmans
A discussion of sin in relation to Christian belief, and of the modern attitude towards it.

Kidd (J.), HOW CAN I BE SURE THAT I AM A CATHOLIC? 6d. net. Longmans
One of the "Modern Oxford Tracts."

Langdon (S.), TAMMUZ AND ISHTAR, a Monograph upon Babylonian Religion and Theology, 10/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A study of the Babylonian cult, containing extracts translated from the Tammuz Liturgies and the Arbela Oracles.

McClure (Edmund), MODERN SUBSTITUTES FOR TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY, 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.
A second edition, containing a new chapter on 'Modernism and Traditional Christianity.'

McDowall (Stewart A.), EVOLUTION AND THE NEED OF ATONEMENT, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A second and enlarged edition. The author has added to his discussion of original sin and treats more fully the problem of pain. A new chapter has been inserted on the theory of the Atonement.

Milner (Rev. G. E. J.), PLAIN NOTES ON THE HOLY COMMUNION, "Churchman's Penny Library," Mowbray

An annotated edition of the Communion Service, with Appendixes.

Neligan (Right Rev. Moore Richard), THE CHURCHMAN AS PRIEST, 6d. net. Mowbray

A little book containing three "instructions," entitled 'Priesthood of the Body,' 'Sacrificing Priests,' and 'Serving Priests,' and in an Appendix a form for the Order of Confirmation, as used in the Diocese of Auckland during the writer's term in that See.

Oraciones (Las) de la Familia por una Semana, UN MANUAL, compilado de Diversas Fuentes en Ingles, y publicado para Jorge Pitman, London, 6d. S.P.C.K.

A little book containing family prayers in Spanish, translated by Canon E. B. Trotter for the use of English heads of households having Spanish servants.

Porqué Nosotros los Christianos Creemos en Cristo, RESUMEN DE LAS CONFERENCIAS DE HAMPTON, por el Reverendísimo Obispo Gore, condensadas para Uso Popular por el Reverendo T. C. Fry, 2/ S.P.C.K.

A Spanish edition of Bishop Gore's Hampton Lectures on 'Why we Christians believe in Christ,' abridged for popular use.

Pullan (Rev. Leighton), THE INFALLIBILITY OF OUR LORD, "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6d. net. Longmans

A discussion of the infallibility of Christ's teaching.

Randolph (Rev. B. W.), THE HOLY TRINITY, "Churchman's Penny Library," Mowbray
A small devotional book.

Shaw (J. M.), CHRISTIANITY AS RELIGION AND LIFE, 2/ net. Edinburgh, Clark

Four lectures which were delivered last March on the Pollok Memorial Foundation at Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Surat Sambayang, 2/6 S.P.C.K.
The Book of Common Prayer and hymns of the Sea Dyak Mission.

Thomas (Rev. W. H. Griffith), THE PRAYERS OF ST. PAUL, "Short Course Series," 2/ net. Edinburgh, Clark

A series of nine sermons, based on St. Paul's personal expressions of prayer and thanksgiving.

Whitham (A. R.), IS THE BIBLE TRUSTWORTHY? "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6d. net. Longmans
The author's purpose is to prove "the general trustworthiness of the Bible as the record of God's historic revelation, and as the guide to man's salvation."

Wood (Michael), THOUGHTS ON CONFIRMATION, 6d. Mowbray
A devotional booklet for those who are preparing for Confirmation.

LAW.

Emery (H. C.), PARTNERSHIP, 5/ net. Wilson
A manual on the law and practice of Partnership and Limited Partnership, including the text of the Acts of 1890 and 1907 relating to the subject.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Wigan Public Libraries, QUARTERLY RECORD, Vol. II., No. 15. Wigan, R. Platt
Containing the conclusion of the 'Wigan Local Catalogue' from R to the end, and classified lists of additions to the Reference, Lending, and Pemberton Libraries.

PHILOSOPHY.

Broad (C. D.), PERCEPTION, PHYSICS, AND REALITY, an Inquiry into the Information that Physical Science can Supply about the Real, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press

The writer's aim is "to discover how much natural science can actually tell us about the nature of reality, and what kind of assumptions it has to make before we can be sure that it tells us anything."

Glover (William), KNOW YOUR OWN MIND, a Little Book of Practical Psychology, 2/ net. Cambridge University Press

A manual for general readers dealing with first principles and their practical application.

Jevons (F. B.), PHILOSOPHY: WHAT IS IT? 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Five lectures on the nature of philosophy, given to a branch of the Workers' Educational Association. They are written in non-technical language.

Johnstone (James), THE PHILOSOPHY OF BIOLOGY, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

The writer describes his work as an "attempt to understand the descriptions of the science in the light of its later investigations."

POETRY.

Beowulf, a Metrical Translation into Modern English by John R. Clark Hall, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The author's aim is to preserve the rhythm of the original, and at the same time to make the rendering attractive to persons unfamiliar with Old English verse. There is a brief Introduction.

Boccaccio's OLYMPIA, edited, with an English Rendering, by Israel Gollancz, boards 6/ net, vellum 12/6 net. Chatto & Windus

The Latin original and English translation are printed on opposite pages, with red lettering and wide margins. Prof. Gollancz adds a Postscript, in which he discusses the debt of the author of the 'Pearl' to Boccaccio. This edition is limited to 500 copies for sale.

Book of Ballads, Old and New, selected by Adam L. Gowans, 6d. Gowans & Gray

An anthology containing fifty old ballads, and fifty modern ones from the writings of Cowper, Southey, Wordsworth, Scott, and others.

Crabbe (George), POETICAL WORKS, edited by A. J. Carlyle and R. M. Carlyle, "Oxford Editions of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford

This volume includes the posthumous tales and 'Juvenilia' and 'Occasional Poems,' reproduced from the edition of 1834. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and there is an Introduction by the editors.

Haworth (Edwin P.), SUNSHINE AND ROSES, \$1.25 Kansas City, Rockhill Art Publisher

A collection of songs and short pieces on personal themes, making an appeal to the sentiment. There are marginal decorations and a frontispiece.

Patterson (J. E.), THE SEA'S ANTHOLOGY, cloth 2/ net, leather 3/ net. Heinemann

The selection is made from poems of the earliest times down to the middle of the nineteenth century, and is edited with notes, Preface, Introduction, and Appendix.

Pratt (Tinsley), WATERFARING BALLADS AND SONGS, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Mathews

A small volume, containing 'Narrative Ballads,' 'Songs of the Open Air,' 'Songs of the Past,' and miscellaneous pieces, several of which are reproduced from *The Manchester Quarterly* and other papers.

Sharland (Rose E.), BALLADS OF OLD BRISTOL, 1/ net. Bristol, Arrowsmith

Ballads celebrating, for the most part, events, places, and people associated in history with the city of Bristol.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bellot (Hugh H. L.), THE TEMPLE, "Little Guides" Series, 2/6 net. Methuen

This little book is in part an abridgment of the author's 'The Inner and Middle Temple.' It is illustrated with drawings in the text by Miss Wylie, photographs, and a plan.

Bryce (William Moir), HOLYROOD, ITS PALACE AND ITS ABBEY, an Historical Appreciation, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Schulze

An account of the chief events associated with the royal palace of Edinburgh, illustrated with over thirty plates.

History of Northumberland, issued under the Direction of the Northumberland County History Committee: Vol. X. THE PARISH OF CORBRIDGE, by H. H. E. Craster, 31/6 net. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid

This volume includes the results of excavations carried out in the district since 1906 under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Knowles. In the form of a Supplement Prof. Haverfield contributes a chapter on the 'Roman Remains in Corbridge Parish.' The book is illustrated with a map, plates, plans, &c., and contains three pedigrees printed on folding linen sheets.

Holland (A. W.), GERMANY, "The Making of the Nations" Series, 7/6 net. Black

An account of the development of the German nation from the earliest times to the present day, illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

Lawyers' London Temple (The), ITS TRUE ORIGIN AND REAL MEANING, a Brief Treatise dedicated to Gentlemen learned in Equity, 1/ W. Stewart

A booklet on the foundation and history of the Temple.

Macaulay (Lord), THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES THE SECOND, edited by Charles Harding Firth, Vol. III., 10/6 net. Macmillan

This volume covers the period from 1688 to 1689. As in the two former ones, the illustrations are an important feature.

Morritt (John B. S. of Rokeby), LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF JOURNEYS IN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR IN THE YEARS 1794-1796, edited by G. E. Marindin, 10/6 net. John Murray

These letters by the friend of Scott give an account of a journey to Constantinople at the time of the French Revolution and Polish Insurrection, and a description of famous sites and archaeological remains in Greece and Asia Minor.

Nicolson (John), ARTHUR ANDERSON, a Founder of the P. and O. Co., 2/ net. Paisley, Gardner

A sketch of the life of Anderson, who began life as a "beach-boy" in the Shetland Islands, and ultimately became a founder of the P. and O. Co., and a member of Parliament.

Pride (David), REMINISCENCES OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR, 1840-1914, 4/ net. Paisley, Gardner

A record of the writer's memories, which go back to the Bread Riots in Glasgow of 1848.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dickinson (Duncan), THROUGH SPAIN, 7/6 net. Methuen

An account of a journey through Spain from St. Petersburg by way of Paris, illustrated with photographs and a map.

Hecht (Henry J.), THE MOTOR ROUTES OF GERMANY, edited by Gordon Home, 5/ net. Black

A practical handbook for motorists. It gives descriptions of routes through North-Eastern France and Holland to the Rhine, the Moselle, the Black Forest, the Thuringian Forest, the Taunus, and Bavaria. Distances are given and hotels recommended, and the text is illustrated with reproductions in colour, plans, and maps.

Marcuse (Walter D.), THROUGH WESTERN MADAGASCAR IN QUEST OF THE GOLDEN BEAN, 7/6 net. Hurst & Blackett

The author describes the general characteristics of the south-western portion of the island, and gives an account of the cultivation of the Madagascar butter-bean, the raising of cattle and gathering of rubber, with notes on the fauna and flora. The book is illustrated.

Philip (J. B.), HOLIDAYS IN SWEDEN, 6/ net. Skeffington

An account of travels in Sweden, with chapters on the economic conditions, national characteristics, and customs of the people. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Switzerland, REVISITED BY A. S. FORREST AND HENRY BAGGE, 2/ net. Griffiths
A recital of the adventures of an artist and an author in Switzerland, illustrated by the former.

POLITICS.

Haig (J. C.), THE FEDERAL SOLUTION: HOW IT HAS WORKED ELSEWHERE, 6d. net. Griffiths
A discussion on the working of the federal system in Canada, the United States, Australia, Switzerland, and Germany.

National Political League, THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 14, St. James's Street, S.W.
This report gives an account of the activities of this non-party association in "furthering necessary reform, to give expression to the interests and political aspirations of women." It includes a financial statement and a list of members and subscribers.

ECONOMICS.

Hobson (J. A.), WORK AND WEALTH, A HUMAN VALUATION, 8/6 net. Macmillan
The writer's purpose is "to present a full and formal exposure of the inhumanity and vital waste of modern industry by the close application of the best-approved formulas of individual and social welfare."

PHILOLOGY.

Angus (James Stout), A GLOSSARY OF THE SHETLAND DIALECT, 4/6 net. Paisley, Gardner
In this vocabulary the author indicates the common pronunciation, and gives quotations of colloquial phrases to show the idioms of the vernacular speech. At the end of the book there is a list of phrases and maxims.

Passy (Paul), THE SOUNDS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, THEIR FORMATION, COMBINATION, AND REPRESENTATION, translated, with Special Texts for English-Speaking Students, by D. L. Savory and D. Jones, 2/6
Oxford, Clarendon Press

A second and revised edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 14, 1907, p. 299.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Curie (Richard), JOSEPH CONRAD, A Study, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul
A study of Mr. Conrad's writings "written both for the students of his work and for those who know nothing about it."

Lamb (Walter R. M.), Clio ENTHRONED, A Study of Prose-Form in Thucydides, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press
The author examines the literary influences under which Thucydides wrote his history, and studies "his aim and method of setting the Muse of history upon her rightful throne."

Sampson (Alden), STUDIES IN MILTON, AND AN ESSAY ON POETRY, 8/ net. John Murray
Containing three essays, entitled "From 'Lycidas' to 'Paradise Lost,'" "Milton's Confession of Faith," and "Certain Aspects of the Poetic Genius," and Appendices.

Smith (H. F. Russell), HARRINGTON AND HIS 'OCEANA,' A Study of a Seventeenth-Century Utopia and its Influence in America, 6/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The writer gives an account of Harrington's life and the origin and history of his political ideas. He then discusses how they affected English thought, and traces the influence of 'Oceana' upon American political institutions and the theories of the French Revolution.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Lamb, TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE (Second Series), edited by A. R. Weekes, 1/4
University Tutorial Press
An edition with notes and a general Introduction, designed for junior and middle forms.

Pine (H.), ENGLISH COMPOSITION, A Systematic Course for Use in Schools, 1/6
Ralph & Holland

A book for teachers, in which the writer pays special attention to the construction of complex sentences. Dr. F. H. Hayward contributes a Preface.

The exercises and instructions may be bought separately in two parts at 6d. each.

Regional Geography of the Six Continents: BOOK I. EUROPE, by Ellis W. Heaton, 1/6
Ralph & Holland
The series is complementary to the author's 'Comparative Geography of the Six Continents.' Mr. S. R. Haselhurst contributes exercises and questions on the text, a sketch-map, and atlas. There are many diagrams and maps.

Robertson (J. Logie), NATURE IN BOOKS, a Literary Introduction to Natural Science, 2/ Oxford

The writer's aim is "to attract the young mind to the scientific study of Nature by the presentation of facts in a literary or at least picturesque manner," and he quotes frequently from descriptive passages in the works of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Gilbert White, and others. Explanatory Notes and Exercises are given.

Swaine (G. R.), ENVIRONMENT, a Natural Geography, 1/9
Ralph & Holland
A textbook of scientific geography, in which the author has taken for his subject 'The Influence of Environment on Man.' There are illustrations and maps.

Weekley (Ernest), THE SCHOOL FRENCH GRAMMAR, 2/6
University Tutorial Press
This book is a separate issue of the portion dealing with grammar in Prof. Weekley's 'Matriculation French Course.'

Woolf (E. Alec), LA GUERRE DE CENT ANS, 1/6 net. Dent
A sketch of the Hundred Years' War, written in French, and supplied with foot-notes, questions, exercises, and a résumé. There are illustrations.

FICTION.

Becke (Louis), EDWARD BARRY, South Sea Pearler, 7d. net. Nelson
A new edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, Nov. 24, 1900, p. 681.

Bedford (H. Louisa), THE VENTURES OF HOPE, 6/ R.T.S.
A story of the ups and downs of a family under the guidance of an elder sister.

Bordeaux (Henry), THE FEAR OF LIVING, Authorized English Version, by Ruth Helen Davis, 6/ Dent
This translation of 'La Peur de Vivre' is published, with a Foreword, by M. René Doumic, and a Preface by the author.

Christina (S. M.), LORD CLANDONNELL, 2/ Washbourne
A mid-Victorian romance of the North of Ireland. The writer records the changes in the religious beliefs of the Clandonnell family of Castle Dysart, Donegal.

Craik (Dinah Maria), JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN, 1/6 net. Milford
A volume in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," with illustrations by Mr. Warwick Goble.

Foster (Maximilian), THE WHISTLING MAN, 6/ Appleton
A romance of Wall Street.

Fletcher (J. S.), THE THREE DAYS' TERROR, 6d. Long
A new edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, April 27, 1901, p. 525.

Francis (M. E.), OUR ALTY, 7d. net. Long
A cheap reprint.

Groves (Freda Mary), MY LADY ROSIA, 3/6 net. Washbourne
An historical romance of the fourteenth century. The hero has many adventures in London, Avignon, and Sussex.

Harrison (Herbert), A LAD OF KENT, 6/ Macmillan
A story of adventure in the time of smuggling, sheep-stealing, and the press-gang.

Harrison (Marie), THE WOMAN ALONE, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
A study of a lady doctor whose instincts led her to seek motherhood without marriage.

Leighton (Marie C.), THE SILVER STAIR, 6/ Ward & Lock
A story concerning the love-affairs of a Society woman and her fugitive brother.

Mathers (Helen), THE JUGGLER AND THE SOUL, 6d. Long
A new edition.

Munro (Nell), THE NEW ROAD, 6/ Blackwood
A romance of the Western Highlands, dealing with the historical period between the risings of 1715 and 1745. The author describes the making of the great road into the heart of the Highlands.

Thurstan (Frederic), THE ROMANCES OF AMOSIS, RA, 6/ Griffiths
A story of ancient Egypt at the close of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

Willis (W. N.), THE LIFE OF LENA, A Girl of London, Town, 1/ net. Long
This account of a girl's life is told in the first person "as a serious warning to ignorant and perhaps innocent girls."

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, Vol. XX, No. 1, 1/8. Reading, Slaughter
This number includes the first instalment of Mr. Charles E. Keyser's paper entitled 'Notes on the Churches of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Hatford and Shellingford, and the Chapels of Goosey and Baulking,' which is illustrated with sixteen photographic plates.

Comment and Criticism, Vol. II. No. 1, 6d. net. Longmans
Mr. W. Spens writes on 'The Creeds and Current Controversies,' the Rev. J. K. Mozley on 'The Atonement,' and there are other articles and reviews.

Constructive Quarterly, JUNE, 3/ net. Milford
Canon Scott Holland contributes a paper on 'The Religion of a Moving, Changing World,' Father Fuller discusses 'The Eastern Orthodox and the Anglican Communion,' and Dr. J. Augustin Leger writes on 'Wesley's Place in Catholic Thought.'

Cornhill Magazine, JUNE, 1/ Smith & Elder
Some of the features of the present number are 'With Mistral in Provence,' by the Hon. Margaret Amherst, an appreciation of Alfred Lyttelton by Mr. Bernard Holland, and a hitherto unpublished poem, entitled 'An Epistle to a Canary,' by Mrs. Browning.

Dickensian, JUNE, 3d. Chapman & Hall
Mr. F. Gordon Roe contributes 'Some Remarks upon the Copperfield Controversy,' Mr. G. Bernard Shaw writes a short paper 'On Dickens,' and Mr. W. T. Freemantle gives an account of Dickens's visits to Sheffield.

Geographical Journal, JUNE, 2/ Royal Geographical Society
Includes 'Antarctica and Some of its Problems,' by Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David; 'The Lake System of Westralia,' by Prof. J. W. Gregory; and 'The Indo-Russian Triangulation Connection,' by Lieut. Kenneth Mason.

Librarian and Book World, JUNE, 6d. net. Stanley Paul
In this number Mr. Robert W. Parsons concludes his paper on 'Public Library Reform,' and further additions are made to Mr. A. J. Hawkes's annotated and classified catalogue of 'Best Books.'

Monthly Musical Record, JUNE, 3d. 18, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Prof. Frederick Niecks writes on 'The Twentieth-Century Music School,' and Mr. D. C. Parker has an article on 'The Spanish Revival.'

National Review, JUNE, 2/6 net. 23, Ryder St.
Includes 'Germany and Ourselves,' by Capt. Bertrand Stewart; 'The Territorial Army in History,' by Earl Percy; and 'Pond Insects,' by Miss Frances Pitt.

Open Court, JUNE, 6d. 'Open Court' Publ. Co.
Some of the items are 'The Survivals of Personality,' by Mr. Charles H. Chase; 'Mysticism and Immortality,' by Dr. Paul Carus; and 'The Boldest of the English Philosophers,' by M. Jourdain.

Pedigree Register, JUNE, 2/6 net. Sherwood
This number includes the pedigree of the Clarke family; a reprint of notes made in 1795-6 by the parish clerk in the register books of Beaulieu, co. Southampton; and other matter.

Russian Review, MAY, 2/6 Nelson
'The Revival of Political Thought in Poland,' by Mr. Zygmunt Balicki; 'Correspondence of Count Heyden,' by Mr. Dmitry Shipov; and 'Russian Literature since Chekhov,' by M. Jean d'Auvergne, are features of the present number.

United Empire, JUNE, 1/ net. Pitman
'The Timber Resources of the Empire,' by Dr. J. Watson Grice; 'A Visit to King Solomon's Mines,' by Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun; and 'German Colonies, 1912-1913,' by Mr. Louis Hamilton, are among the contents.

JUVENILE.

Life and Adventures of Lady Anne, the Little Pedlar, by the Author of 'The Blue Silk Work-bag,' Harcourt Family, &c., 1/6 net. Mowbray

A new edition of this story, which was published in 1826 "to show the melancholy and forlorn state of children who are deprived of the care and support of parents and kind friends." In her brief Introduction Miss Wordsworth describes it as "the most popular book that can be read at a 'Mothers' Meeting.'"

GENERAL.

Belloe (Hilaire), THE FOUR MEN, a Farrago, 1/ net. Nelson
A new edition.

Carpenter (Edward), LOVE'S COMING-OF-AGE, 1/ net. Methuen
A new edition.

Chelsea, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS, 1913-14. Pite & Thynne

An illustrated report, including a list of donors, tables, and financial statement.

Corbett-Smith (A.), THE PROBLEM OF THE NATIONS, 1/6 net. John Bale

This book deals with the "causes, symptoms, and effects of sexual disease, and the education of the individual therein."

Foot (Lieut. P. B.), TRAINING OF THE TERRITORIAL SCOUT, 1/6 net. Gale & Polden

A little handbook setting forth a course of instruction in scouting.

Routledge's New Dictionary of the English Language, edited by C. Weatherly, 3/6

A work based partly on Webster's Dictionary and containing over one thousand pages. The Appendixes include lists of abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, weights, measures, &c.

Rowse (Rev. Herbert), DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE, 6d. net. Stock

A discussion of the attitude of the Church towards divorced persons who wish to marry again.

Social Guide, 1914, edited by Mrs. Hugh Adams and Edith A. Browne. Black

A handbook giving information regarding social functions of the year, sports, the regulations for Their Majesties' Courts, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

Eucken (Rudolf), THE TRANSIENT AND THE PERMANENT IN CHRISTIANITY, translated by W. Tudor Jones, 1d. Lindsey Press

This address was prepared for the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, and its purpose is to show that "a universal Christianity is possible only if a differentiation be made between the transient and the permanent elements within the Christian religion."

Fedorotchouk (Yaroslav), MEMORANDUM ON THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION IN ITS NATIONAL ASPECTS, 1/ Griffiths

This pamphlet has been compiled on behalf of the "Cercle des Ukrainiens," Paris, and the "Ukraine Committee," London, and is issued simultaneously in English and French. The first part sets forth the claims of the Ukrainian educated classes, and the second gives an explanatory memorandum of the question.

Tremenheere (Rev. G. H.), THE ATHANASIAN CREED, 2d. Mowbray

A defence of the Creed, in reply to recent correspondence in *The Times*.

Wiener (Harold M.), THE PENTATEUCHAL TEXT, a Reply to Dr. Skinner, 6d. net. Elliot Stock
A reprint from the 'Bibliotheca Sacra.'

SCIENCE.

Dyar (Harrison G.), REPORT ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF THE SMITHSONIAN BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PANAMA CANAL. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A paper dealing with the so-called Macrolepidoptera, collected mainly by Mr. August Busk. It is reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*.

Rathbun (Mary J.), NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AMERICAN BRACHYRHYNCHOUS CRABS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, and illustrated with diagrams and plates.

FINE ART.

Allan (John), CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF THE GUPTA DYNASTIES AND OF SASANKA, KING OF GAUDA. British Museum

In his Introduction Mr. Allan discusses the history, chronology, and metrology of these coins, their types, and the legends associated with them. In the description of the coins, the size in inches and tenths, and the weight in English grains, are given. The Catalogue is illustrated with twenty-four plates.

Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, PRESERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, by Freeman O'Donoghue, Vol. IV., 22/6 net. British Museum

This volume includes the letters S-Z, and is arranged according to the same general principles as the previous volumes, the first of which was published in 1908. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 5, 1908, p. 275.

Catalogue of the Important and Valuable Collection of Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, including a fine Series of English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins, the Property of George Jonathan Bascom, 2/6 Sotheby

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue. The sale will take place on June 15th and 16th.

Day (Lewis F.) and Buckle (Mary), ART IN NEEDLEWORK, a Book about Embroidery, 5/ net. Batsford

A fourth, revised edition.

Gordon (E. O.), PREHISTORIC LONDON, its Mounds and Circles, 10/6 net. Elliot Stock

A study of the ancient monuments and other remains of London which afford evidence of its religion and civilization in pre-Christian times. The Rev. John Griffith contributes the Appendixes, and there are many illustrations.

Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae, &c., in the British Museum, Part V. British Museum

This part contains fifty plates, being copies of funerary stelae and other inscribed monuments dating from the eleventh to the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The drawings have been made by Mr. E. J. Lambert, and the inscriptions copied by Mr. H. R. Hall.

Johns (C. H. W.), SURVEY OF RECENT ASSYRIOLOGY, PART III., 1/6 net. Edinburgh, Schulze

This survey covers the years 1910-13, and includes an Index of Authors.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Vol. IX., No. 5, 10c. New York

Including short illustrated papers on 'The Bequest of John L. Cadwalader,' 'A Late Egyptian Sarcophagus,' and 'A Panel by Sano di Pietro.'

Richards (Fred), ROME; and VENICE, 1/ net each. Black

Two sketch-books, each containing twenty-four reproductions of pencil drawings by Mr. Richards.

Weber (F. Parkes), ASPECTS OF DEATH IN ART AND EPICURISM, illustrated especially by Medals, Engraved Gems, Jewels, Ivories, Antique Pottery, &c. 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
A second edition, revised and much enlarged.

MUSIC.

Bowie (Percy), CRADLE SONG (What Does Little Birdie Say?), the words by Tennyson, 1/6 net. Novello

Carse (A. von Ahn), THE VOYAGE OF LOVE, Song-Cycle, the words by Harold Simpson, 2/6 net. Novello

Forsyth (Ceall), ORCHESTRATION, "Musician's Library," 21/ net. Macmillan

The writer describes the modern orchestral instruments, and traces their development and constructional changes, and the types of music which these have reflected, particularly since Beethoven's time.

Handel (G. F.), SONATA IN A FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE, Op. 1, No. 3, the Pianoforte Accompaniment (arranged from the original figured bass), the Moods of Expression, and the Violin Bowing and Fingering by C. Egerton Lowe, 1/6 net. Novello

Harty (Hamilton), THE RANN OF WANDERING, Song, the Words by Padraic Colum, 2/ net. Novello

Johnson (Noel), THE GLORY OF THE MORN, Song, the Words by Marshall Roberts, 2/ net. Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ (NEW SERIES), No. 31: FESTAL PRELUDE, Composed by Thomas F. Dunhill, 1/6 net. Novello

Sharp (Ceall J.) and Butterworth (George), THE MORRIS BOOK, PART V. Novello

The authors describe twenty-one dances "as performed by the Morris Men of England," and in the Introduction discuss their æsthetic value and origin.

Sharp (Ceall J.) and Butterworth (George), MORRIS DANCE TUNES, collected from traditional sources and arranged with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Sets IX. and X., 2/ net each. Novello

These tunes are issued to accompany 'The Morris Book,' Part V., mentioned above.

Wells (H. Wharton), A SUMMER SONG, Four-part Song for A. T. B. B., words by Sir William J. Lancaster, 3d. Novello

Wilson (C. Whitaker), FOR YOUR DREAMING, Song, the Lyric by G. Douglas Furber, 2/ net; THE HUNTING SQUIRE, Song, the words by Edward Teschemacher, 2/ net. Novello

DRAMA.

Bagge (Henry) and Milburn (Hartley), THE TRUTH FOR AN HOUR, a Comedy in One Act, 6d. net. Griffiths

The hero, a member of Parliament, makes a bet with his friend that he will speak the truth for an hour.

Brighouse (Harold), LONESOME-LIKE, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6d. net. Gowans & Gray

A play in one act, which was first produced by the Glasgow Repertory Company in February, 1911.

Carroll (John S.), THE LOOMS OF THE GODS, 3/6 net. Constable

A poetic play based on the Platonic myth of Er, the Pamphylian soldier who revived on his funeral pyre and related his vision of the Underworld.

Chaplin (Harold), THE DUMB AND THE BLIND, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6d. net. Gowans & Gray

A one-act play produced by the Scottish Repertory Theatre Company in Glasgow in November, 1911, and afterwards in London.

Colquhoun (Donald), JEAN, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6d. net. Gowans & Gray

A Scottish play produced at the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow, in May, 1910.

Down (Oliphant), THE MAKER OF DREAMS, a Fantasy in One Act, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6d. net. Gowans & Gray

This little play was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre in August, 1912. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 7, 1912, p. 255.

Stephens (Walter), CHARLEY'S UNCLE, a Farcical Comedy in Three Acts, 1/6 net. Griffiths

Concerns an impecunious young man who, disguising himself as his uncle, marries the latter's fiancée, a wealthy heiress.

Tagore (Rabindranath), THE KING OF THE DARK CHAMBER, 4/6 net. Macmillan

This play has been translated into English by the author.

FOREIGN.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Omont (M. H.), RECHERCHES SUR LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ÉGLISE CATHÉDRALE DE BEAUVAIS, 3fr. 80. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale

Containing three studies on 'L'Antienne Bibliothéque,' 'Les Manuscrits...pendant le Moyen Age,' and 'Dispersion des Manuscrits,' with eight Appendixes.

PHILOSOPHY.

Vesper (Noël), ANTICIPATIONS À UNE MORALE DU RISQUE, 3fr. 50 Paris, Perrin

Contains 'La Morale de l'Invention,' 'La Théologie du Risque,' and 'La Malléabilité du Monde.' M. Jules Bois contributes a Preface.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Apponyi (Comte Rodolphe), JOURNAL, Vingt-Cinq Ans à Paris (1826-1850), publié par Ernest Daudet: Vol. III. 1835-1843, 7fr. 50 Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A second edition.

Claretie (Jules), LA VIE À PARIS, 1911-1912-1913, 3fr. 50. Paris, Fasquelle

This is the twenty-first volume of 'La Vie à Paris,' containing the last of Jules Claretie's weekly causeries in the *Temps*, which were begun in 1880. It is published with a Preface by his son, M. Georges Claretie.

Coyart (Ch. de), LE CHEVALIER DE FOLARD (1669-1752), 3fr. 50 Paris, Hachette

M. de Coyart sketches a portrait of the scholar and courtier of Savoy, and describes the famous campaigns in which he took part.

Fain (Baron), SOUVENIRS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE FRANCE (Manuscrit de 1814), 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

A new edition, with a Preface by M. G. Lenotre. There are foot-notes and illustrations.

Halphen (Louis), L'HISTOIRE EN FRANCE DEPUIS CENTS ANS, 3fr. Paris, Colin

In the Preface the author describes his aim as being "seulement de marquer les grandes directions du travail accompli par nos historiens et l'évolution de leurs méthodes."

Madelin (Louis), DANTON, 7fr. 50

Paris, Hachette
A study of the great Revolutionist in the collection "Figures du Passé." There are illustrations.

Mignet (F. A. M.), HISTOIRE DE LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE DEPUIS 1789 JUSQU'EN 1814, 2 vols. 1/ each. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

Waddington (Henry), LA GUERRE DE SEPT ANS, Histoire Diplomatique et Militaire, Tome V.

Paris, Firmin-Didot

The present volume covers the period from the Battle of Vandavachy to the Siege of Schweidnitz. It is illustrated with four maps.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Association Normande pour prévenir les Accidents du Travail, BULLETIN TRIMESTRIEL, Mai.

Rouen, 86, Rue Ganterie

Includes a report of the meeting of the Association held last April.

ECONOMICS.

Pasquet (D.), LONDRES ET LES OUVRIERS DE LONDRES, 12fr. Paris, Colin

A study of the influence of the geographical, historical, and economic conditions of London upon its working-class population.

BELLES LETTRES.

Ibsen (Henrik), ŒUVRES COMPLÈTES, traduites par P. G. la Chesnais : Tome Premier. ŒUVRES DE GRIMSTAD (1847-1850), 10fr. net.

Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française

This volume contains 'Poèmes,' the fragment 'Le Prisonnier d'Akershus,' and 'Catilina,' an Introduction on 'La Littérature et la Société en Norvège vers 1850,' an account of Ibsen's life up to 1850, Appendixes and notes. The work will be completed in seventeen volumes.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Rocheblave (S.), LE GOÛT EN FRANCE, Les Arts et les Lettres de 1600 à 1900, 4fr. Paris, Colin

A study of the evolution of French taste in art and literature during three centuries. It is illustrated with sixteen plates.

FICTION.

Foulet (Lucien), LE ROMAN DE RENARD, 13fr.

Paris, Champion

A study of the origin and authorship of the 'Roman.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercur de France, 1^{er} JUIN, 1fr. 25 net.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé

Some of the items in this number are 'Un Romancier Réaliste : C. F. Ramuz,' by M. Jean Choux; 'De Genève Française à Genève Suisse,' by M. Edouard Chapuisat; and 'Bolivar : Aspects de son Génie,' by M. R. Blanco-Fombona.

GENERAL.

Adunanza Solenne del 14 Aprile, 1914, tenuta nell'Aula Magna della R. Università di Palermo Resoconto compilato per cura del Segretario del Comitato Locale, Dr. Michele di Franchis.

Palermo

Contains six addresses and a poem celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, and the services of its founder, Prof. G. B. Guccia. A reproduction of the medal struck for the occasion and a record of the letters and telegrams received are added.

PAMPHLET.

Schütte (Gudmund), PAN-GERMANISM AND DENMARK (Altyskerne og Danmark).

Copenhagen, Hagerup

This pamphlet is "a pictorial and cartographic supplement to the volume published last year by the 'Society of 17th January, 1908,' as an answer to Pan-Germanic columns against Denmark." It is written in Danish and English.

FINE ARTS.

Duportal (Mlle. Jeanne), ÉTUDE SUR LES LIVRES À FIGURES, Édités en France de 1601 à 1660, 25fr.

Paris, Champion

A study of the illustrations in books published in France during the first sixty years of the seventeenth century, with an account of the designers and engravers. The book is illustrated with forty-five reproductions of old engravings.

Marestaing (Pierre), LES ÉCRITURES ÉGYPTIENNES ET L'ANTIQUITÉ CLASSIQUE, 7fr. 50

Paris, Paul Geuthner

A monograph on the evolution of letters and writing in ancient times.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

WE much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Watts-Dunton. He had been in poor health for some time, and on Saturday afternoon last passed peacefully away in his sleep. He had reached the patriarchal age of 82, and survived most of his contemporaries and friends. He spoke more than once in recent years of looking down an Appian Way of tombs, but his wide and keen interest in life was unabated, and he was always ready to welcome a new reputation in letters. He made a happy marriage in 1905 with Miss Clara Reich, whom he had known from girlhood.

Theodore Watts (he added his mother's name of Dunton in 1897), was born at St. Ives, Huntingdon, in 1832. As a small boy, he went to a school at Cambridge, and there as well as later at home, he laid the foundations of his singularly wide range of knowledge. His father had a passion for science, particularly geology and geography, and at one time he proposed to be a naturalist. His interest in nature and country life—beyond that of most poets and critics—left a strong mark on his verse, and late in life he was ready to discuss the science of Darwin no less than the philosophy of Plato, or the poetry of Shakespeare. Country life brought him to a fruitful acquaintance with gipsies before he was articled to his father as a solicitor. He practised for a time in London, but already he had begun to write poetry, and to take a keen interest in art, music, and letters, and to exercise those great gifts for friendship which would alone have made him a name.

Literature and friendship were henceforth the two main interests of his life. A man of the kindest and most generous nature, he was always ready to sacrifice himself where a friend was concerned. The world knows of his tireless devotion to Rossetti and Swinburne, but many a lesser man owed his beginnings, or encouragement in times of difficulty to his pen. He was singularly free from jealousy, and he never used his intimacy with the eminent as a means of writing the sort of gossip about them which the world loves, and which like De Quincey's account of the Lake Poets, is more personal than friendly. "On ne doit jamais écrire que de ce qu'on aime," as Renan said, and it is quite possible to be vivid without being spiteful. Mr. Watts-Dunton's memoirs of his dead friends in our own columns show this.

It was in *The Athenæum*, after a short period on *The Examiner*, under the editorship of Minto, that he made his reputation, though he did not sign his articles, and never, in spite of repeated requests, gathered them into a volume. Such a reticence seems strange to an age which believes, above all things, in personal advertisement. But careless as Mr. Watts-Dunton was about the recognition of his work, it attracted the widest attention, and it brought him the admiration of many younger men who imbibed his principles, and in their turn, enunciated views now so long established that they seem commonplaces.

As for the matter and manner of these criticisms, Mr. James Douglas in his book on Mr. Watts-Dunton as Poet, Novelist, and Critic, says happily that they have "the personal magic of the living voice." Their writer was a remarkable talker, and there is a good deal of spontaneous charm in his criticism, with some of the ebullition natural to talk. It was often unbusinesslike reviewing, as he himself admitted, the book being the peg on which weighty things were hung. Mr. Watts-Dunton was concerned with first principles, with meditating on literary art and its

laws, with a range of illustration and comparison beyond the average reviewer. How much more profitable this was for every one except, perhaps, the author under treatment, we need scarcely affirm. But Mr. Watts-Dunton did not hesitate to speak plainly on the greatness of work which was comparatively unknown, such as that of Meredith in earlier days, and he laid his opinion on a firmer basis than the brilliant advocate who has the art of discovering genius just because the world neglects it. As a critic of fundamental things, Mr. Watts-Dunton was of the lineage of Coleridge, reminding us in his range from the East to German, and from Greece to modern science of that strangely divagating mind. A little more philosophical generalization, and a good deal less about the personalities of authors would do no harm to English criticism to-day. The best of Watts-Dunton's work is unassailable because it goes deeper than literary fashion or the prejudices of taste. His masterly article on 'Poetry' in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' has retained its place throughout the years, and we hope that its republication will not be delayed by his death. 'The Renaissance of Wonder,' the phrase he invented to indicate "a great revived movement of the soul of man, after a long period of prosaic acceptance in all things, including literature and art," is a happy piece of literary shorthand, but was overrated as a shibboleth at the time of its appearance. There is more in that definition of Zoroaster which Mr. Watts-Dunton often quoted and explained, "Poetry is apparent pictures of unapparent realities."

When Mr. Watts-Dunton at last, at the age of 68, published his romance 'Aylwin,' he showed that critics were not always failures in literature. The success of the book was immediate and overwhelming, and edition has followed edition. It has a striking metaphysical side as well as passion, an exposition seldom attempted of the influence of Roman blood on its possessors and their surroundings, and a portrayal also novel of the Cymric side of the Celtic character. Perhaps for the ordinary reader the fine descriptions of Welsh scenery and some admirable portraits derived from well-known prototypes were more potent attractions. The style is a little Early Victorian in its slow movement, though there are admirable touches of humour. Of the two heroines Sinfi Lovell, the gipsy girl, is the more attractive, and the reader cannot share the critic's regret that, like some of Scott's wild characters, she has insisted on her way with the author, and somewhat dislocated the structure of the book. Mr. Watts-Dunton was at his best whenever he was dealing with the Roman, and his introductions to Borrow's books make us regret that he did not find time to write at large on a subject no one understood better than he.

Another novel of his, dealing with Hungarian life and entitled 'Carniola,' was finished some time since, but his zeal for revision prevented him from publishing it.

Rossetti acclaimed Mr. Watts-Dunton as "the most original sonnet-writer living," and in this form his work has a charm and an effectiveness which are all his own. Close-packed with thought—over-packed, perhaps, sometimes—his best sonnets have that subtle, fine, intangible something which is poetry.

In 'The Coming of Love,' the most considerable in length of his poems, some of these sonnets are introduced and intermingled with lyrical poems in various measures—often of notable ingenuity—and there are some highly interesting experiments in homely realism, partly written in

gipsy dialect. An attempt was made here, with the aid of numerous descriptive headings, to unite the form of the novel with that of the poem, but the result was not sufficiently coherent. Mr. Watts-Dunton got nearer to success than the author of 'Aurora Leigh,' but, if both hold their place in English verse, it will be in spite of rather than on account of their form.

With all his cosmopolitan culture Mr. Watts-Dunton was thoroughly English, and his 'Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain' is one of the few patriotic pieces worthy of the subject. His sympathy with Shakespeare, on whom he wrote some fine criticism, and his imaginative power are well shown in 'Christmas at the Mermaid.'

Tennyson, Rossetti, Swinburne, Meredith, Borrow—a crowd of shining names illuminate the career of Watts-Dunton. He was the last of those great Victorians to whom the present world owes more than it is aware. He lived on to see the twentieth century, and was untouched by its groping pessimism, its denial of beauty and order. Full of years he has left us, but he was to the end as one loved by the gods, young and vigorous in spirit.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, died on Thursday of last week, after a brief illness, at the age of 71. A Sussex man by birth, educated at Eton and Balliol, he was Vinerian Reader in English Law from 1874 to 1881, and had been Warden of All Souls since the latter date. Since 1899 he had been Member of Parliament for Oxford University. His literary works, so well known as authorities on their subject that it is barely necessary to mention them, are 'Principles of the English Law of Contract' and 'Law and Custom of the Constitution.' From 1902 to 1905 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Fully as well worth remembering are the offices he filled in local administration—serving, for example, as Alderman of the City of Oxford 1892-6, and as Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Oxfordshire 1894.

His gifts were such as could more advantageously display themselves in academic organization and the management of local affairs than amid the conditions which now prevail in Parliament. It is Oxford which will longest keep the memory of his capacity for affairs, his tact in the management of men, his sound judgment, and his skill in the guidance of controversy. He was a reformer in practice and a Conservative by temperament, and the skill with which he directed the fortunes and development of All Souls, as well as his influence on the University as a whole, came doubtless from some special felicity in the combination in his case.

Those who knew him as a friend have much to say of the charm and kindness and humour which, at first sight, were half-concealed beneath a somewhat shy and shrinking demeanour. Those who worked with him knew his punctuality and precision, his readiness in every business with some positive contribution, and mastery of detail.

To his will to serve, his high conception of duty, and the range of his knowledge and activity, the work he has done itself bears sufficient witness. He will doubtless be more missed, and prove more difficult to replace, than many a man whose part in life has been what is called more dramatic.

DID JONSON WRITE A THIRD 'ODE TO HIMSELF'?

ON f. 237 of MS. Harl. 4064 occurs the following poem:—

Ode

If men and tymes were now
of that true face
as when they both were great, and both knew how
that fortune to embrace
by Cherishing the spirits, that gave their greatnes
grace
I then would rayse my notes
Loud to the wondring throng
and better blazon them then all their Coats
that were the happy subiect of my song.

But Clownish pride hath got
so much the start
of Civill vertue, that he now is not
nor can be of desert
That hath not Courtly impudence enough to laugh
at Arte
whilst like a blaze of strawe
he dyes wth an ill sent
To every sence, and scorne to those that saw
how soone wth a selfe tickling he was spent.

Breake then thy quills, blot out
this long watch'd verse
And rather to the flyer, then to the rout
their labor'd tunes reherse
whose ayre will sooner Hell, then their dull sences
peirce
Thou that dost spend this dayes
to get thee a leane face
and come forth worthy Ivy or the bayes
and in this age, canst hope no other grace.

Yet since the bright and wise
Minerva deignes
uppon so humbled earth to cast her eyes
wee 'll rip our richest veynes
and once more strike the Eare of tyme wth those
fresh straynes
as shall besides delight
and Cuning of their ground
give cause to some of wonder, some despight
but unto more despaire to ymitate their sound.

Throw holy virgen then
thy Christall sheild
About this Ile and charme the round, as when
thou mad'st it [in] open feild
The rebell Gyants stoupe, and Gorgon envy yeild:
Canst [Cast] reverence if not feare
throughout their generall breasts
And by their taking let it once appeare
who worthe come, who not, to be witts Pallace
guest[s].

Can these lines be conclusively proved to be Jonson's? If not, his authorship can be made probable in a very high degree. In the first place, any one who knows Jonson at all well will forthwith admit that, if they were not written by him, they were at least written in his manner. They are clearly in his style. In the second, any such person will admit that these are distinctly Jonsonian ideas—ideas to which he has frequently given expression, and which accurately represent his attitude toward himself and his public. Thirdly, what other poet would have been likely to write such a piece? Fourthly, Jonson wrote, as your readers are well aware, two 'Odes to Himself' closely paralleling this in thought, and one of them—the ode on the occasion of 'The New Inn'—much like this in stanzaic structure. Fifthly, in each case Jonson begins by attacking those who are not favourable to him, and ends by promising to write additional poems to shame his censurers. Sixthly, this piece conforms to Jonson's inveterate habit of borrowing from his own productions. With lines 19-21, 24-7, 32-6 of the poem above compare the following extracts from the 'Apologetical Dialogue' affixed to 'The Poetaster':—

O, this would make a learned and liberal soul
To rive his stained quill up to the back,
And damn his long-watched labours to the fire.

I that spend half my nights and all my days
Here in a cell, to get a dark pale face,
To come forth worthy ivy or the bays,
And in this age can hope no other grace.

Once I'll say
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains
As shall, beside the cunning of the ground,
Give cause to some of wonder, some despight,
And more despaire, to imitate their sound.

Seventhly, this poem occurs in the MS. immediately after the 'Ode to Himself' printed in 'Underwoods' (No. xli). Eighthly, in this last-mentioned poem Jonson also quotes from the same 'Apologetical Dialogue.'

WILLIAM DINSMORE BRIGGS.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: LONDON HEAD-QUARTERS.

FOR some years past the institution of an American historical students' bureau in London has been contemplated by several influential scholars "on the other side." This has now been established under the title of a London Head-quarters of the American Historical Association. Temporary rooms in Holborn have been secured, and these will be opened on June 15th by the American Ambassador in the presence of Viscount Bryce, the first Chairman of the Head-quarters. There will be a Committee of senior students, with Dr. Frances Davenport as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Percival Newton as Hon. Secretary. Mr. Hubert Hall will act as Vice-Chairman.

The affairs of the London Head-quarters will be under the control of a Committee of the American Historical Association, which is now the largest and most active historical society of our own time. It is hoped that before long the American students, like the members of the English Historical Association, will be able to find accommodation in the premises of the Royal Historical Society. Amongst those already at work on London archives may be mentioned Prof. C. H. Hull, Mr. G. L. Beer, and Miss Scofield, besides Dr. Wallace, who is always with us. Prof. Osgood and other well-known scholars will arrive during the summer.

BOOKS IN BELFAST.

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

YOUR reviewer's assertion (May 30th) that Mr. Frankfort Moore's remarks apply to an earlier period than Mr. Beatty's only makes matters worse. When Mr. Moore was a schoolboy in Belfast in "the sixties" there were at least five good booksellers' shops where he could have bought his books, even as his schoolfellows did. There was Wm. Mullan in Donegal Place, who had a branch publishing house at 4, Paternoster Square, and published the works of Prof. Freeman, Edward Jenkins, and others; John Henderson of Castle Place, who published editions of Burns, Wilson, and Tannahill; opposite him Christopher Aitchison, a scholar and bibliographer, who compiled 'The Irish Librarian,' a work in five folio MS. volumes, now in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Wm. Henry Greer, a cultured gentleman, in the High Street, almost opposite Mr. Moore's own door; and round the corner, in Victoria Street, Mr. James Reed, poet and printer and bookseller too. To me it is extraordinary how Mr. Moore can have forgotten all these.

Mr. Beatty errs in saying "the country never produced a systematically issued second-hand catalogue." Carson's 'Bibliotheca Hibernica' was for years the best compiled second-hand catalogue on the market. Clery's, Hinch's, and O'Donoghue's existed for years, and to-day few provincial catalogues can compare with those issued regularly by Hodges & Figgis and Hanna & Neale of Dublin, Massey of Cork, and Taggart of Belfast.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Literary Gossip.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE is among those who are to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University on Commemoration Day, June 23rd.

THE seventh Erehon dinner will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, July 3rd. Ladies are to be included, and the date has been fixed by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, who, with her husband, intends to be present.

ON Wednesday last the birth of Roger Bacon in 1214 was commemorated at Oxford by the unveiling of a marble statue in the University Museum and various addresses. There was also an exhibition of Bacon MSS. at the Bodleian. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Herbert Pinker, was unveiled by Sir Archibald Geikie. Bacon is shown at full length in the habit of a Franciscan friar, holding in his hands an astrolabe.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, organized by a committee drawn from a number of well-known societies, is to meet during the last three days of next week at London University, South Kensington. Its general purport is 'Next Steps in Educational Progress,' and this is to be elucidated by papers on the functions of the School Clinic; Children's eyesight and books; sex instruction; training of the emotions and æsthetic faculty; civics; the training of the adolescent; and several other subjects. The readers of papers are, for the most part, well known to those interested in education.

AN exhibition to illustrate modern methods of teaching history is to form a feature of the *Conversazione* which, on July 1st, will close the Session at King's College. The exhibition will be kept open on July 2nd and 3rd from 5 to 8 P.M., and on July 4th from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and on these three days admission will be free, and teachers will be invited to listen to addresses on aspects of the teaching of history by Prof. J. W. Adamson, Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Mr. A. P. Newton, and Mr. A. A. Cook.

MR. COLLISON MORLEY writes:—

"Your Gossip last week on Landor as a writer of Latin verse reminds me of a story which has never been printed. Soon after the death of her husband, Marion Crawford's mother was spending the summer near Siena, where Landor used to visit her nearly every day. When she asked him what he had been doing, he invariably answered that he had been writing Latin verse. She was very much afraid of the terrible old man, but one day summoned up courage to ask him why he did not write English instead of Latin. 'Madam,' was the reply, 'I am sure of my Latin.'"

In correction of the opening statement contained in the report of Prof. Külpe's lectures on 'Psychologie und Æsthetik,' given in our last issue, the authorities of Bedford College ask us to state that the lectures were delivered at the invitation of the Senate of the University of London,

under the scheme for advanced lectures in the Faculty of Arts.

THE GRAND-DUKE MICHEL MICHAÏLOVITCH has presented to the Institut de France several manuscripts by Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée. These documents will form an addition to the collection known as the *Spoelberch de Lovenjoul MSS.*, preserved at Chantilly.

THE works of Prof. Bergson have been put upon the Index—on the ground, it is said, that their plausibility is not less dangerous than frank materialism.

MR. S. RICHARD FULLER gave an eloquent address on 'Cleopatra and her Children' at the Lyceum Club on June 10th. The manner was of more interest than the matter, for he showed a fine sense of words, and read his paper with much feeling.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have in hand 'Judicial Interpretation of Political Theory,' by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, a study in the relation of the Courts to the American party system; and a new edition of 'Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States,' by Prof. James A. Woodburn. The latter book has been not only thoroughly revised, but also enlarged, in order to give space to the recent development in American party history.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are about to publish a political novel entitled 'Tributaries,' the work of a well-known author, who, in order to express more freely his views on politics, religion, and other engrossing subjects, has chosen, in this case, to be anonymous. The central theme of the story is the life of a man of humble origin, a dissenter in religion, and an ultra-radical in politics, who rises to fame and Cabinet rank, and subsequently—it is said—discovers the part that "tributaries," i.e., sex, class, hindrances, and money, play in life. It is claimed for the book that it is not only a thorough-going study of modern politics and of the various schools of religious thought, but also an entertaining story, so that both the serious and the frivolous may be expected to like it.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH are about to publish a work by Dr. Wu, entitled 'America and the Americans from a Chinese Point of View.' On the face of it this is rather a promising enterprise. We are afraid that Dr. Wu hardly represents the ancient, traditional fossilized Chinese whom we used to learn about in our childhood, and whose criticism of America would have been delightful as a meeting of extremes. He has been popular in American society. Still, we trust that the accommodation which made him so is only superficial, and that he will turn out to be a genuinely Chinese critic of the most ebullient portion of the Western world.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY, which is undertaking, with the help of a Parliamentary grant in aid, the publication of a series of 'Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales,' will shortly issue

their first volume, the 'Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334,' edited by Prof. Vinogradoff (who is Director of Publications) and Mr. Frank Morgan. The series will bear the imprint of Mr. Humphrey Milford, publisher to the British Academy; and it is proposed, as far as possible, to bring out three volumes every two years. The Black Book of St. Augustine, Canterbury, will probably be the second work published.

To the series of "Schools of Philosophy," edited by Sir Henry Jones, and published by Messrs. Macmillan, is about to be added a work from the pen of Prof. John Burnet on 'Greek Philosophy—Part I. Thales to Plato.'

MR. GRAHAM WALLAS, author of 'Human Nature in Politics,' is publishing a new work called 'The Great Society.' By this term he means social organization on the scale made possible by modern mechanical inventions; and he is attempting a psychological study of the conditions of success in such an organization. The book will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan on June 19th.

THE ninth and last volume of Sir James Balfour Paul's 'Scots Peerage' is now completed, and will be published immediately. It contains 170 pages of Addenda et Corrigenda—new information which has come to light since the publication of the previous volumes. An elaborate index, the work of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, extends to 748 pages, and contains between forty and fifty thousand names, all of which are sufficiently described to enable them to be identified individually.

DR. W. W. TULLOCH is engaged on a book to be called 'The Compleat Scotsman.' He hopes to tell all the well-known Scots stories and many others hardly known at all.

THE 1914-15 volume of 'Who's Who in America,' an invaluable work of reference first published in 1899, is to be issued in this country by Messrs. Stanley Paul. It contains nearly 3,000 pages, and includes 20,000 men and women.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS will publish an international Peerage, to be called 'The Titled Nobility of Europe,' compiled by the Marquis de Ruigny. It will be issued hereafter annually in December. The historical notice and all titles will be given in English, but biographical details will usually be in the language of the family to which they refer.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Jules Troubat, Sainte-Beuve's last secretary. He was born in 1836, and had known the literary world of the Second Empire intimately. The greater part of his works are devoted to the author of the 'Causeries du Lundi.' He edited, for instance, Sainte-Beuve's 'Correspondance,' the unfinished book on Proudhon, a series of uncollected articles, and 'Les Chroniques Parisiennes.' He also published under his own name 'Souvenirs et Indiscrétions,' 'Souvenirs du Dernier Secrétaire de Sainte-Beuve,' and 'Sainte-Beuve intime et familial.'

SCIENCE

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

'GREATER PROFITS FROM LAND' should attract attention. A fundamentally important question (underlying social reform) is the relation of the food supply to the needs of the population of to-day and of the future. It has been variously answered. On the one hand, we have the almost universally accepted belief that the world's food supply would be ample for the needs of its inhabitants if it were only properly distributed, and the assertions of Prince Kropotkin as to the possibilities of agricultural development; on the other, the Malthusian-Darwinian doctrine, which teaches us that human life, like that of the lower animals, continually increases with, and presses upon, the food supply; the statistical investigations of M. G. Hardy, who has demonstrated that the world's food supply, even if ideally distributed, would only provide a ration of proteid equal to two-thirds of that required for physiological efficiency, and the warnings of Prof. Crookes and Prof. Dixon as to the growing scarcity of fertilizing material and the prospect of its early exhaustion. When we turn to agricultural experts themselves the case is little better. Many agricultural chemists tell us that ordinary soil contains sufficient nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to allow full crops to be taken from it for many decades without re-fertilization; while practice, backed by more recent scientific investigation, shows that these constituents appear to become available only at an extremely slow rate, and that one gets very little out of the soil, after a few years of working, in excess of what one puts in as manure. The comparatively few experimental farms which have been started appear frequently to have given misleading results, because they were too far detached from practical considerations; while, on the other hand, the practical farmer has frequently condemned valuable fertilizers as useless because he has employed them without sufficient scientific knowledge.

Few people have apparently done so much to evolve order out of this chaos as the writer of this book, and, although some of his conclusions are already incorporated in standard agricultural treatises, a study of his volume will well repay the practical, trained agriculturist. It contains a most painstaking and laboriously compiled record of the experiments carried out between 1895 and 1903 on Lord Rosebery's farm at Dalmeny, started on the

basis of the "new soil science" of biological chemistry inaugurated by Hunter and McAlpine in 1879.

Mr. Drysdale in an interesting introductory chapter sketches the history of scientific agricultural development, showing the impetus given to it from the chemical side by Liebig in 1841, and the rise of experimental research. His criticisms of the Rothamsted and other experimental farms are extremely drastic, and will no doubt receive attention from their upholders, but it must be said that they are worthy of full consideration, and that he makes out a very good case for the methods followed at Dalmeny. He credits Messrs. Hunter and McAlpine with having made by 1880 the following important discoveries: (a) The existence of bacteria in the nodules of the leguminosæ with a power of absorbing nitrogen from the air; (b) the various kinds of bacteria engaged in the work of nitrification; (c) the necessity for lime as an adjunct to bacteriological action; (d) the prevention of this action by excess of lime; (e) the formation by lime in the surface soil of insoluble silicates; (f) the production by nitrifying bacteria of carbonic acid which must be removed by drainage.

The great importance of these points is now acknowledged by agricultural experts, although credit for them is frequently given to other workers. Mr. Drysdale claims for his experimental farm at Dalmeny, not only that it was founded with this "new soil science" as a basis, but also that it was the first to unite scientific with practical agricultural considerations.

It is impossible to follow the great number of experiments with various fertilizers carried out by the author, but a glance at the book will satisfy any one of the advantage of studying it. From a number of experiments with mixtures of various kinds the author deduces by a process of elimination the results of each constituent, these being completely set forth in a long series of tables.

It may, perhaps, be urged that it would have been better to express more of the quantities in weights rather than in pounds, shillings, and pence, in these days of varying prices. It is unfortunate, also, that no mention is made of two important modern electrically produced "artificial" — calcium nitrate and calcium cyanide — which have the advantage of combining nitrogen and lime. Probably Mr. Drysdale's experiments were completed before the advent of these fertilizers. Nor do we find much consideration of the important question of sub-soiling and weathering, or the effect of free carbon such as is found in soot or nitrolin. But we must be grateful to the author for the work he has done. His book should give a considerable impetus to agricultural science — not least in the controversy which it seems likely to provoke. If by following out his directions others are able systematically to obtain results as good as his, the era of profitable farming is at hand.

The Antiquity of Man in Europe: being the Munro Lectures, 1913. By James Geikie. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd; London, Gurney & Jackson, 10s. 6d. net.)

WHATEVER the archaeologist and the anthropologist may have to say about the antiquity of man, it is after all the geologist, and he alone, who has a right to speak when it comes to a question of probable dates. Not that the geologist possesses any general chronometer whereby he can register the flux of time in terms of our ordinary units. When he unearths a stone implement, it is not to be expected that he should estimate its age in years, or thousands of years; but he has a chronology all his own which enables him in many cases to fix its relative age. This, however, is no easy matter. It depends on such data as the nature and superposition of the neighbouring deposits, and the character of any associated remains of plant and animal life. It is believed by most authorities that prehistoric man probably lived through a long succession of climatic changes, but this conclusion is based on evidence of a complicated character, to be interpreted only by one who has specially studied the later periods of geological history. Prof. James Geikie is well known as having been for many years an enthusiastic student of the sequence of geographical and climatic changes during the Pleistocene period, and any work from his pen on man's antiquity should command immediate attention.

Although he tells the familiar story of early man as revealed in cave-deposits and river-drifts with much mastery of detail, it is not this that gives individuality to his present work; it is the relation of man to the Great Ice Age that forms its central theme. Glacial geology is a subject bristling with difficulties, but Prof. Geikie has never hesitated to handle it with much boldness. Even those who find themselves unable to accept all his conclusions will admire his ingenuity and industry in seeking to trace a chronological sequence in the glacial and interglacial deposits of this part of the world. It is believed that the Glacial period, so far from having been a long uninterrupted time of arctic severity, was subject to important fluctuations of temperature; and a study of the organic relics from glacial deposits has led certain observers to conclude that the rigorous conditions were so far ameliorated from time to time that glacial and genial climates may have alternated. Prof. Geikie recognizes a succession of no fewer than six glacial stages separated by five interglacial episodes, and for these successive periods he proposed, some twenty years ago, a nomenclature, which with some modification he follows in these lectures.

It becomes a question of supreme interest to ascertain at which of these climatic stages man made his first appearance in Europe. Prof. Geikie believes that the oldest human remains yet discovered on the Continent may be referred

Greater Profits from Land: The Secret of Successful Farming: A Practical Treatise on the Land, and an Exposition of Agricultural Research, including a Complete Report of the Dalmeny Experiments, with Scales of Unexhausted Manurial Values applicable to Various Systems of Farming, &c. By A. L. Drysdale. (Edinburgh, The Edina Publishing Co.; London, Fisher Unwin, 10s. net.)

to the epoch that he calls the Norfolkian, or First Interglacial epoch. It is to this stage that he is disposed to assign the famous mandible of simian type, with human teeth, found a few years ago near Heidelberg. The Piltown skull, about which so much has lately been written, is probably as old as the Heidelberg specimen, perhaps even older, but still early Pleistocene. Prof. Geikie's First Interglacial epoch coincides with that of the Norfolk Forest-Bed series, which, in the opinion of many geologists, fits in between the Pliocene and Pleistocene periods. The recent discovery of flints presumably worked by man under the Red Crag of Suffolk should carry his antiquity far back into the Pliocene age—a conclusion which, the author admits, is probable, but to which, with the evidence before him at the time of the lectures, he hesitated to give unqualified assent.

The Chellean stage of culture, followed by the Acheulian, he places in the Second Interglacial epoch, now known as the Tyrolian epoch, though formerly called by him the Helvetian. Interglacial conditions, after having prevailed for a protracted period, gradually gave way to a revival of glacial conditions, culminating in the Polonian or Third Glacial epoch. This period, notwithstanding its severe climate, appears, in the author's view, to have witnessed the advent of the Mousterian culture, which extended into the following Dürntenian or Third Interglacial epoch. The Aurignacian, the Solutréan, and the Magdalenian men were associated with the Fourth Glacial epoch, known as the Mecklenburgian, when at length the palæolithic age came to a close.

It has always seemed strange to those who believe in the gradual evolution of culture that there should be apparently an abrupt break in prehistoric chronology between the early stone-using age and the later stone age. Many attempts have been made to span the gap. Certain implements, for instance, have been called mesolithic on the assumption that they are intermediate between palæoliths and neoliths. The late Prof. Piette described many years ago some prehistoric deposits that he considered transitional in this respect, and since these occurred near Mas d'Azil, at the foot of the Pyrenees, the stage of culture which they were supposed to represent has been termed Azilian. The author, however, hesitates to accept this view of their age, and holds that the hiatus has not yet been bridged.

Whatever view may be taken of Prof. Geikie's ingenious rendering of a complicated chronology, it will be admitted that his Munro Lectures are a valuable contribution to anthropological geology. They are admirably written, well printed in bold type, and amply supplied with illustrations. Among these are four coloured maps showing Europe during successive glacial and interglacial epochs.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 28.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. L. Radford, exhibited some panels of English regal heraldic glass. Most of it was of the period of King Henry VIII., and showed the arms of that king; of Edward VI. as Prince of Wales; and of Queen Jane Seymour, and also a panel with the badge of the latter. Most of the shields are surrounded with wreaths of foliage or of classical designs, all of exceptionally fine execution. Another panel was made up of quarries with R crowned and the bear's head, the badge of Richard III.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a paper on the recent excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hants.

Hengistbury Head is situated to the east of Bournemouth, and south of Christchurch Harbour. In prehistoric times it had been converted into a promontory fort by the throwing up of large earthworks. The area actually explored amounted to about forty-two acres. Three barrows, two of them 100 feet in diameter, were also dug; these yielded some fine examples of Bronze Age pottery. With one of the burials was an incense cup, a bronze and amber pendant, some amber beads, and two gold bosses. The settlement was situated on a gently sloping tract of land bordering the harbour, on the north side of the Head. The inhabitants lived in huts composed of wattle and daub, with clay and gravel floors. There was evidence of working in gold, silver, bronze, iron, glass, and Kimmeridge shale. The presence of loom weights and spindle whorls shows that they knew the art of weaving. They also appear to have minted coins to a large extent, over 4,000 gold, silver, and bronze examples being found, as well as metal in the crude state. The greater part of the coins were British, with a sprinkling of Gaulish and Channel Islands examples; many of them were new types. A large number were of a type that has only once been found before, and in the same locality. These were all in mint condition, and appeared to have never been in circulation. About 100 Roman coins were found in connexion with these British examples. The latest of these belonged to the reign of Antoninus Pius of the middle of the second century A.D. That British coins should have been minted in the second century A.D. is of extreme interest, as it shows that the inhabitants of this part of the island, at any rate, had been little affected by the Roman occupation that began nearly a hundred years before.

Many small objects were also met with, including a bracelet of thick twisted gold wire, part of a gold torque, many brooches and other articles of different metals, also glass beads and bracelets of different colours.

The occupation of the site must have begun at an early period, as a large number of flints were discovered, most of them belonging to the Neolithic period. The latest objects found may be placed in the fourth century A.D.

It has been very difficult to fill the gap between the end of the Bronze Age and the period immediately preceding the Roman period in this island. The excavations at Hengistbury have added considerably to our knowledge in this respect.

This period has been divided into two sections on the Continent, which have been named after sites where a large number of objects have been found, viz., Hallstatt, in the Austrian Tyrol (800 to 400 B.C.), and La Tène in Switzerland (400 B.C. to the Roman period). At Hengistbury a complete series of pottery, including the Hallstatt and La Tène periods, has been found. Many of the Hengistbury types have direct parallels in such places as the Armorican peninsula, the valley of the Aisne, Bavaria, and the south-west of France and the Pyrenees. Their prototypes may, in many instances, be traced back to the Illyro-Italic people, who inhabited the north of Italy and the lands north of the Adriatic. The Hengistbury examples include some fine specimens of the pedestal and cordoned urns, as well as pottery decorated with running scrolls, the Greek fret and wave patterns.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—May 27.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Major John Henry Leslie and Mr. Charles Henry Heathcote were elected members.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Touchpieces,' in which, after passing in review the evidence concerning 'the royal ceremony of healing' in Mediæval and Tudor times, she produced new matter from contemporary manuscripts relating to the rite as

practised by the Stuarts. She proved that a brass medalet ordered in 1635 from the chief-graver at the Tower was not, as had lately been believed, a substitute for the gold angel of Charles I., but was a pass (or tally) given to the patient by the surgeon-in-chief to ensure his admission to the King's presence, and to certify that he was a sufferer from the disease known as 'the King's Evil.' Miss Farquhar thus removed the mistaken impression that Charles I. resorted to a token of base metal as a touch-piece whilst the mint in London was still available for the production of the gold coin; and she instanced in corroboration the fact, now known, that angels were there coined until the actual outbreak of the Civil War. She also drew attention to certain documents which showed that suggestions were made for reducing the weight of the gold touchpieces, which had been substituted for the coinage of angels under Charles II., because of the great numbers resorting to that King to be touched. Although the suggestions were not then accepted, the reduction was made in the following reign; and later, in the days of his poverty in exile, James II. was further compelled to substitute silver for the traditional gold piece.

Amongst the exhibitions were a series of touchpieces, by Miss Farquhar, and of angels from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles I. by the President. Three specimens of the medalet, or pass, of 1635 were shown by Miss Farquhar, Mr. Henry Symonds, and Mr. J. O. Manton. Its device was: obverse, the Hand of Providence issuing from the clouds over the heads of four men below; legend, HE TOUCHED THEM; reverse, Rose and thistle beneath a royal crown; legend, AND THEY WEARE HEALED. Mr. Lawrence showed part of a set of silver counters illustrating the cries of London tradesmen.

LINNEAN.—June 4.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair. The President announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents during the ensuing year:—Prof. W. A. Herdman, Prof. E. A. Minchin, Mr. Horace W. Monckton, and Mr. H. N. Ridley.

The Rev. George Henslow gave an address on 'Darwin's Alternative Explanation of the Origin of Species, without the Means of Natural Selection.'

Mr. Guy C. Robson gave an abstract of his paper, 'On a Collection of Land and Freshwater Gastropods from Madagascar, with Descriptions of a new Genus and new Species. The affinities of the species examined were found to be mainly Oriental and not African.'

Mr. James Lomax exhibited series of sections of the entire vertical thickness of a seam of coal, also shown by photographs of sections in the lantern.

Prof. H. H. W. Pearson contributed a paper, 'Notes on the Morphology of Certain Structures concerned in Reproduction in the Genus *Gnethum*.' This account was of an investigation of (1) Androgynous and Pseudoandrogynous spikes of *Gnethum Gnemon*; (2) The young embryos of *G. africanum*.

The last paper was by Prof. C. Chilton on 'Deto, a Subantarctic Genus of Terrestrial Crustacea.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- THURS. Horticultural, 8.—'Certain Aspects of Plants in Relation to their Environment,' Prof. J. E. Farmer.
—Palestine Exploration Fund, 8.30.
—Asiatic, 8.—'On Central Asian Studies,' Mr. S. Levi.
—Statistical, 8.—'Economic Relations of the British and German Empires,' Mr. S. Crammond.
—Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Cheddar Man, a Skeleton of late Palæolithic Age,' Prof. C. G. Seligman and F. G. Parsons.
—Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Early History of the East African Coast,' Mr. R. C. F. Maughan.
WED. Meteorological, 8.30.—'The Rainfall of the Southern Pennines,' Mr. B. C. Wallis; 'The Relation between Wind Direction and Rainfall,' Mr. H. G. Bartlett.
—University of London, 8.30.—'Approach Marches,' Lieut.-Col. Neil Malcolm.
—Folk-Lore, 8.—'Romanian Popular Tales and Legends of Birds, Beasts, and Insects,' Dr. Gaster.
THURS. Royal, 8.30.—'Trypanosome Diseases of Domestic Animals in Nyasaland: Part III. Development in *Glossina morsitans*; Trypanosomes found in wild *Glossina morsitans* and wild Game in the 'Fly-belt' of the Upper Shire Valley; the Food of *Glossina morsitans*; Infectivity of *Glossina morsitans* in Nyasaland during 1912 and 1913,' Surg.-Gen. Sir D. Bruce, Maj. A. E. Hamerton, Capt. D. P. Watson, and Lady Bruce; 'On the Relation between the Thyroid and the Generative Organs, and on the Influence of these Organs upon Growth,' Messrs. E. T. Hainan and F. H. A. Marshall; 'The Vapour Pressure Hypothesis of Contractions of Striated Muscle,' Mr. H. E. Hoar; and other Papers.
—Geographical, 8.
—Chemical, 8.30.—'Nitrogenous Constituents of Hops,' Mr. A. Chaston Chapman; 'The Isomerism of the Uxime,' Part IV. The Constitution of the *N*-methyl Ethers of the Aldoximes and the Absorption Spectra of Oximes, their Sodium Salts and Methyl Ethers, Mr. O. L. Brady; 'The Wet Oxidation of Metals: Part III. The Corrosion of Lead,' Messrs. E. Lambert and H. E. Collis; 'Studies in the Camphane Series: Part XXXV. Isomeric Hydroximes of Campherquinone and some Derivatives of Aminocamphor,' Messrs. M. O. Forster and E. Kuntz; and other Papers.

FINE ARTS

Six Centuries of Painting. By Randall Davies. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE title of this work brings home to us the brevity of the history of European painting. We may ourselves witness half a century of artistic activity, and there are but twelve of such periods included in this chronicle. It is a reflection which revives our sense of our own potentialities: the contemporary painter and, in hardly less degree, his patron are seen in something like their true importance. The book would have gained in utility if some such practical moral had been more obviously traceable as arising from the perusal of the many scores, if not hundreds, of brief biographies of which it is made up. If the biographical form does not bring home to us the value of the individual artist, and the importance of supporting him, it has, indeed, few merits to put against its disadvantages. Doubtless, it is difficult to interest the general public for whom Mr. Davies is writing in the art of painting, rather than in the personalities of the artists; but to embark upon and drop picturesque personalities, at the rate sometimes of two in a page, implies a loss of continuity just as tiresome as technical explanations, and, perhaps, less useful. The traditional gossip about artists, with which this type of popular history is full, is surely trivial and, when delivered in this scattered form, is not attractive.

As a purveyor of gossip of such a kind, with a running commentary of casual criticism, Mr. Davies is more careful and exact than many of his predecessors. He is modestly inclined to quote other people's opinions on, and even descriptions of, pictures rather than give his own, averring that "in some cases a dead lion is decidedly better than a live dog." Some of his "lions" roar gently enough, as when, for the space of twenty-seven lines, he quotes "Smith" in a descriptive inventory of the subject-matter of a Wouwerman which is hanging at Hertford House for any Londoner to see if he pleases. In an historian who devotes nineteen lines in all to Vermeer, and fourteen and thirteen respectively to Chardin and Cotman, and cuts out the brothers Le Nain altogether, this seems an excessive deference to Smith's power of cataloguing. The quotation of published opinions of a known picture at various dates is, however, sometimes of interest when used to mark the changes taste undergoes. Mr. Davies publishes a curious extract (p. 107) from a letter from the Countess of Carlisle, in which she says:—

"I saw the gallery at Castle Howard in 1850. The three Marias (Caracci) was then regarded as one of the great pictures of the world, and they told the story of how Lord Carlisle and Lord Ellesmere and Lord —, who shared the Paris Purchases (after the Peace of 1815) between them, had to cast lots for this, because it was thought to be worth more than all the rest of the spoil."

Mr. Davies deprecates criticism by admitting that his work may appear "imperfect or ill-proportioned to the specialist of any particular school." For our own part, we are far from complaining if he occasionally gives more attention to these parts of his subject which he is best qualified to write about. To our regret we find him hardly ever guilty of a definite personal contribution, vanishing, indeed, so completely behind respectable authorities that his book is almost an example of how by much reading one may become a writer. We look in vain for any reversals of judgments. Even his statement (p. 306) that Turner "would be included by anyone in a list of twenty, or, perhaps, a dozen of the greatest painters of the world," is less a revision of accepted opinion than a failure to recognize that in some quarters there has been a revision; and such little generalization as serves to bind together his array of biography and "sale room" information is of the customary and rather obvious order. The "revolt" of nineteenth-century painting, the corrupting effect of Italian ideals on northern painters from Mabuse onwards, &c., are all gone through once more with a stolid devotion to duty which suggests that Mr. Davies is writing a primer to enable students to pass some of the examinations in art adumbrated by the University of London. Perhaps, from the standard of a University examiner, we should find too much stress laid on Rubens as a profound student of classical art. Surely he treated it much as the elder Dumas treated history, and was accordingly not hampered, as were others who approached it with less knowledge of their own requirements and less impudence in selection. If our suggestion of the function of the book is justified, it will be amusing to see the candidates for examination cheerily declaring the Royal Academy to be the enemy of art in England, or being plucked for their ignorance of historic fact.

The fifty coloured illustrations are of the usual type, making tolerable prints in inverse ratio to their degree of resemblance to the picture: Botticelli's 'Nativity' from the National Gallery (Plate IV.) is one of the most successful.

A Short History of Italian Painting. By Alice van Vechten Brown and William Rankin. (J. M. Dent, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE authors of this book have endeavoured to compile

"a guide to the study of Italian painting sufficiently clear and detailed for the beginner, and yet embodying the results of modern criticism."

They may fairly claim to have achieved this; the book is simply written, well illustrated, and embodies the now generally accepted judgments on the various artists and their schools. As is truly observed in the preface, these judgments are now quite other than they were forty years ago. The pre-eminence of Raphael and Michelangelo, so long unquestioned, is now no longer assumed. They share their fame to-day with the masters of the

other Italian cities, and are often disparaged in favour of artists previously almost unknown. Ruskin, in spite of his pomposity and unscientific methods, rendered invaluable services to art criticism in drawing attention to the great beauty of primitive painting, and the glories of the School of Venice. His work, and that of subsequent critics, have established a tradition which it is as anarchistic to question to-day, as it was to maintain it fifty years ago.

Stated briefly, the present tradition is this: primitive painters—notably those of Florence and Siena—are held to be good; so also are the painters of the Renaissance in all the cities. After the middle of the sixteenth century, all Italian painting is held to be bad; a slight exception being sometimes made for the eighteenth century painters of Venice, Guardi and Canaletto, these artists being, however, treated as "modern." The critics arrive at these general results by various routes, according to their personal tastes and temperaments. Some base their admiration for the primitives on their obvious religious enthusiasm and sincerity, and they apply this, with some stretch of imagination, to the painters of the Renaissance; others discourse of their rhythm and sense of dignity, others of their childlike love of nature, of their search for the naturalistic, or of their qualities of imagination. Miss van Vechten Brown and Mr. William Rankin do not state definitely how they arrive at the accepted judgments, nor is it, perhaps, necessary in a book of these dimensions that they should do so. They are on the safe side, the side of the official critics of the moment, and they have not set out to do more than put forward the tradition in a concise form.

What is yet to be written is a history of Italian art from the painter's point of view, where painting shall be considered essentially as such. Here we should see Italian art continually torn between two ideals; on the one hand, the men who regarded painting primarily as the covering of a space with beautiful surfaces and rare colours; on the other, the men who regarded it primarily as a means of imitating the appearance of natural phenomena. In Florence and Siena the primitives, in Venice the great painters of the Renaissance, belonged to the first class. From this point of view, we put together such artists as Duccio, Simone Martini, Fra Angelico, Carpaccio, Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto—to take names at random—and, on the other side, we group as painters with the imitative ideal such men as Giovanni Bellini, Rafael, and Michelangelo. Occasionally, isolated artists occur who do not fit into these categories. We find, for example, Botticelli, with a morbid love of line; and Leonardo, with a morbid love of light and shade; but these are the two main channels of Italian painting. There is great beauty in the actual texture of painting by the "decorative" artists, a beauty analogous to the beauty of porcelain or embroidery; sometimes it is delicate and finely wrought, as in the primitives of Florence and Siena;

sometimes it is sumptuous, as in the Venetian masters; and this beauty is absent from the work of the "naturalists." From this point of view, certain of the eclectics—Caravaggio and Guercino, for example—carry on the decorative tradition. Their colour, it is true, is heavy, and the forced light and shade a less pleasing convention than the earlier one of diffused light; but both these artists handled paint as painters rejoicing in their medium, and they often achieve an agreeable and intelligently varied surface.

The authors of this history appear inclined to imagine that all the Italian painters, from Cimabué to Canaletto, were striving continually towards the "naturalistic." They frequently employ phrases such as art "freeing itself" from conventions. This is as fundamentally false as to suppose that Chinese artists or Japanese were striving to become naturalistic. The naturalistic ideal in painting—the ideal which would be fulfilled by colour photography—is a specifically European one, limited to a certain section of European painters, and, in the case of Italy, to a certain number only of her painters.

The book is well arranged, although the dividing of the Renaissance period into four sections: the Proto-Renaissance, Early Renaissance, Renaissance, and High Renaissance—seems unnecessarily academic; and there is an excellent bibliography, as well as a useful index to painters and their works.

MR. LAVERY'S RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION.

THE collection of works at the Grosvenor Gallery is one of which it is peculiarly difficult to make a just estimate. We would not fall into the vulgar error of depreciating Mr. Lavery just because he is successful, and there are certain of his smaller works, like *The River* (100) or the *Japanese Switzerland* (97) of last year, which are gracefully designed and painter-like in handling, and clearly indicate an eye for colour; while his large *Royal Portrait Group* (1), also of last year, confirms, on a second view, our first good opinion of it. It is, perhaps, the best of the artist's compositions, instead of one of his worst, as one might expect. On the other hand, there is much dull painting in the show—*Mrs. Harry Wallis* (98) is a typical example—and if a deputation of unsuccessful painters should represent that this man, who has made a fortune out of his art, has done nothing which might not be paralleled from the output of such of his confrères as have failed to make a bare living, the conscientious critic could hardly differ. He might defensively urge that the element of chance could no more be eliminated from this phase of human activity than from any other, and that if one refused to recognize the talents favoured by fortune it would only mean that no artists would emerge at all. Yet at bottom we must recognize that the tendency of appreciation to fasten on the painter rather than the picture exaggerates such favouritism, and that Mr. Lavery's extraordinary success illustrates the natural law, "To him that hath shall be given." For the unfortunate, the harshness of this law is usually palliated by another almost as general, by which success is paid for by rapid

deterioration. Mr. Lavery seems largely to have escaped this as yet; indeed, as will be seen, we have cited two of his pictures of last year as among his best work. To a reviewer of his career as here set forth there seems to be throughout an unsensational, but recognizable advance in artistic power.

There are several examples of Mr. Lavery's earliest style of smooth, rather tight painting with the square brushes then in fashion in Paris studios. *A Tennis Party* (71), from the Munich Neue Pinakothek, is the best known, and shows the gawky angularity and indifference to spacing which Mr. Lavery was so slow to shake off. It shows also, however, a certain attention (rather of the nature of a timidity) to quality of paint which he was also soon to shake off, though it survives sometimes in smaller works, developing in the *Interior* (50) to a subtlety somewhat reminiscent of Alfred Stevens. *Alice Reading* (40) is another example of admirably artistic genre painting, disturbed only by certain sporadic outbursts of irrelevant impasto. In these works we have the Whistlerian use of muffled colour, owing its beauty to the fact that each stroke places a simple body of paint of one colour over a ground of a slightly different hue which it does not entirely conceal. This delicate conflict is the life of the pigment, and we can remember, many years ago now, the appearance at the Academy of the canvas here shown under the title of *The Sisters* (78), which, for all its large scale, had something of the same interest of technical structure. It no longer possesses that interest; the upper part of the picture, with the further of the girls, which we remember as of the lightest texture, almost a glaze, and which furnished an admirable foil for the graceful figure in the foreground, has been repainted in opaque pigment, closing the pores of the canvas, and making something like a wall in which the principal figure is buried. There are very few of Mr. Lavery's larger works which do not suffer from his peculiarly degraded use of paint: the plastering of a coat of opaque paint of neutral hue over an already heady body of pigment of almost the same colour. The tooth of the first system of brush strokes contradicts that which overlays it. As a material, the substance of the picture becomes heavy, despite the parade of a rapid and fluent hand. One of the most obvious instances is to be found in the oft-exhibited *Equestrienne* (94), wherein the light, direct painting of the horse denounces the oil-caked clay of the heavier passages of the picture.

As a fashionable portrait painter Mr. Lavery had one great gift. His taste, to a large extent, coincided with that of his contemporaries. His taste in beauty is for the kind sometimes called "thoroughbred," a type of creature hard and thin, and inclined to be restless in its movements. He is happiest in his profiles, as in *Princess Aaye* (12), or the *Lady in Black* (18), from the Royal National Gallery, Berlin, or in *The Sisters* already cited, the difficulties of modelling a face seen from the front and securing a likeness remaining always somewhat formidable. To deal with these difficulties, he relies largely on a tremendous emphasis on the oval contour of a woman's face. The exhibition is, on the whole, amply representative, though we recall, in addition to the two here, a third, *Bridge at Grès* (shown at the Academy about 1890), which a memory, perhaps, of a flattering sort records as one of the artist's best works.

Fine Art Gossip.

At the Little Gallery in Great Marlborough Street Mr. Albert Lipcinski shows work much influenced by Mr. Augustus John in his many phases. *Spital Park* (12), a small landscape, well constructed of simple elements, is much the best of the paintings; while among the drawings the most academic are the best, such as *Study in a Mirror* (38), or *Greyhounds* (49), which are like those of Mr. John in his early "Rubens" manner. The portrait sketch *Vernie* (41) is also delicate.

At the Baillie Gallery the most striking contributions, but also the slightest, are those of the four French *aquarellistes* in the end room. MM. Henri Doucet, Marcel Fournier, Paul Emile Pissarro, and Ludovic Rodo. All have something definite to say on occasion, and a deft, yet modest way of saying nothing in particular at other times. The romantic composition *Douarnenez* (20), by M. Fournier; the *Labourage Riec* (25) of M. Rodo (the most vigorous of the quartet); and the snow scene, *L'Epte Eragny* (45) of M. Pissarro, may be mentioned as the best of these attractive sketches.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries the work of the artists of the *Gazette du Bon Ton* (published in London by Mr. Heinemann) reaches a considerable level of distinction, the most famous of them, M. Léon Bakst, being far surpassed in artistic quality by many of his confrères. The work of MM. Georges Barbier and Maurice Tacquoy deserves special notice. We wish the paper every success. It remains to be seen whether artistic simplicity will convert ostentatious luxury, or luxury corrupt the artists.

SIR HUGH LANE, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, has just presented a further gift of valuable pictures to the gallery. Foremost among these is an important work by Gainsborough, 'The Gamekeeper,' a large landscape with figures in the manner of Teniers. This picture, which was formerly in the Rev. H. S. Trimmer's collection, belongs to the painter's middle period when he had attained complete mastery over his material. It is a fine addition to the two examples of Gainsborough already in the collection.

The head of a man by Jacopo da Ponte ('Il Bassano'), also presented by Sir Hugh Lane, is in all probability a portrait of the painter. It represents a man of middle age, with a beard.

Three French pictures are included in this generous gift. Two are still life pieces by Alexandre François Desportes, the well-known painter of hunting scenes and animals, who was Court painter to Louis XIV. In treatment these two pictures of game, birds, and fruit suggest the influence of the Flemings, but the line of departure is shown in the simplification of the background and the elegance of the design. The third French picture, a portrait of Madame Letitia Bonaparte, by Mlle Nanine Vallain, is by a little-known painter of the school of David. The portrait is an interesting acquisition both from the historical point of view and as a characteristic example of the neo-classical period. The recent purchases for the collection include two pictures of special interest—a work of the Ferrarese school, and a Spanish picture long known as 'The Robinson Velasquez.' The former, by Mazzolini (or Mazzolino) di Ferrara is a large canvas representing Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea. Full of dramatic incident and vivid with rich hues, this brilliant example of Ferrarese quattro-centist art is a

welcome addition to the early Italian pictures in the collection. The 'Jael and Sisera' which was exhibited as a Velasquez at the Spanish Exhibition in the New Gallery in 1896, and which then belonged to Sir J. C. Robinson, is now attributed to Jacinto Geronimo da Espinosa, who was born in Valencia in 1600. The work is finely conceived, the stately figure of Jael being especially notable, while the painting of the armour is exceptionally good.

A remarkable discovery has been made by the new Director in the cellars of the gallery of a fine portrait by Vandyke. This work, which was purchased in 1866 from the Northwich collection, seems to have lain neglected for nearly half a century. It is a portrait of a young man with long hair, pointed beard, and wearing a lace collar. The best experts agree that it is a genuine early Vandyke of the Flemish period, and the gallery is to be congratulated on bringing it to light.

THE CIVIC EXHIBITION to be opened in Dublin next month will include a special section dealing with the antiquarian and historical associations of Dublin. The exhibits will include paintings and views of old Dublin, specimens of Irish-made silver, ornamental metal work, municipal plate, and other objects bearing upon the municipal life and industries of Dublin. Mr. W. G. Strickland is in charge of the section.

A MEMORIAL statue to the late Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), held on Wednesday last, it was announced that the first volume dealing with Essex would be published in the autumn. It was also announced that the experiment would be made of compiling the next two volumes simultaneously.

The system of piecemeal publication which prevails in Germany is not regarded with favour in this country, and has its disadvantages.

A NEW illustrated quarterly called *Blast*, edited by Mr. Wyndham Lewis, is to make its appearance on Thursday next. The Bodley Head, acting the part of Æolus, is to let it out, and, to judge from the prospectus we have received, has had the fateful bag tampered with in the legendary way, for there seem to be a great number of "blasts" about simultaneously to issue forth. Fortunately, the atmosphere is deep, as well as wide, and we should not wonder if it turns out that the discomforts of a hurricane are avoided by the fact that some of them fly a long way over people's heads.

THE collection bequeathed by M. de Camondo to the Louvre is now open. It contains, besides fine specimens of Japanese art and masterpieces of the eighteenth century (Falconet's 'Pendule des Trois Grâces,' being among these), a great number of pictures by modern artists, such as Cézanne, Renoir, Claude, Monet, Degas, Manet, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Sisley.

THE death is announced of M. Gabriel Ferrier, the painter. He was born at Nîmes in 1847, studied with Pils and Hébert, and obtained the Prix de Rome in 1872. His pictures, now, perhaps, not well known, but not deficient in charm, include 'Scène de l'Inquisition en Espagne,' 'L'École arabe,' and 'Le Printemps.' Of late years he had been successful as a portrait painter.

MUSIC

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM is adhering, as he did last year, to the programme he first issued. One night, however, was left open, and then (May 30th) Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte' was repeated. There was a new Queen of Night, namely, Madame Frieda Hempel, of whose success in 'Rosenkavalier' mention has already been made. In 'Die Zauberflöte' it was principally as a *coloratura* singer that she could be judged, and even then her voice was not quite in as good order as it was in the Strauss opera. The delivery of her two songs was, however, very clear, except the highest note in the second, which was a shade flat: a small shortcoming of that kind is, indeed, only named to justify our statement about the condition of her voice on this particular evening. Mr. Frederick Randalow assumed the part of Papageno, and was very good both as singer and actor. The part is not easy, and he never let the comic element degenerate into farce.

Last Monday evening Borodin's 'Prince Igor' was presented for the first time, not only at Drury Lane, but also outside Russia. It is not easy to judge a work of this kind definitely after a first hearing. One thing, however, is certain: the composer who wrote the Konchakovna Cavatina and the admirable Polovtsienne Dances based on Tatar folk-tunes was a genius. He however left only a vocal score; but certain portions were arranged for orchestra by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and others by Glazounov. The Overture, it is stated, was not even put on paper in any form by Borodin, but Glazounov—who had heard it many times played by the composer—wrote it out from memory. It is fortunate that it was even thus preserved. The music, bright and well scored, though somewhat formal, is largely based on themes or figures from the opera. Rimsky-Korsakoff, as we know, had a special gift for scoring. Some of it is delightful, though occasionally the brass seemed to us to spoil the *naïveté* of the music. The short phrases, which are often repeated (though on different degrees), and which occur, for instance, in the opening choruses, give the music a certain rudimentary character. That, together with music typically folk-like, as in the admirable second act, is refreshing after the developments in Wagner's 'Ring,' which, if wonderful in their way, are very elaborate. Throughout 'Prince Igor' one is fascinated by the freshness and naturalness of the music; and we say once again that we find in these Russian operas most interesting attempts at music-drama, from which present-day composers can learn much.

The performance of the work was very fine. Madame Kousnetzoff impersonated Princess Yaroslavna, and her rendering of "Where have ye fled, ye happier days?" was most artistic: this lament, by the way, is a true bit of Russian music. Madame Petrenko's Cavatina, when seated among the Polovet

Maidens, is exquisitely delicate, and was beautifully sung. M. Chaliapine as Prince Galitzky has a fine part, and, certainly made the most of it. MM. Charonoff and Nicholas Andreev, the two Goudok players, were admirable in the delightful scene at the opening of the first act. The whole thing—the gestures and singing of the crowd—was a piece of character-singing and acting which is surely only possible to a company of Russians. M. Paul Andreev was excellent as Igor. M. Leon Steinberg conducted in a firm, spirited manner. The music being familiar to him, he was able to present it with the right colour and character. The orchestral playing was magnificent.

The following evening was devoted to ballets. Two, 'Thamar' and 'Scheherazade,' effectively presented, were old favourites. 'Daphnis et Chloë,' by M. Maurice Ravel, was the novelty. Incidents in the idyll of that name suggested the stage action to M. Fokine. Though the ballet is a trifle too long, the music is delightful, and notable for delicate fancy and colouring. M. Ravel, in his instrumental works, often seems to be—and, indeed, probably is—working to some picture in his mind—but, he does not offer any clue. In the present instance, the reason for every change was perfectly clear. The ballet itself is interesting, and might almost be called an *opéra-ballet*. It was beautifully mounted, and admirably performed, Chloë and Daphnis being impersonated by the excellent artists Madame Tamar Karsavina and M. Michel Fokine.

Musical Gossip.

MADAME TETRAZZINI justified to the full the enthusiasm of her audience at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday night (June 4th). "Ah! Fors e lui," Eckert's echo song, David's 'Mysoli' couplets, and several encores were given with that brilliant technique with which her name is associated, and were marked, moreover, by unusual beauty and clarity of tone. Admirable assistance was given by Mesdames Ada Crossley, Helen Blain, Isolde Menges, Marjorie Wigley, and Messrs. Robert Radford and Ben Davies. We may, perhaps, give special commendation to Madame Ada Crossley for the perfect enunciation and restraint of tone by which she enhances expression and emotion to the fullest extent.

MADAME CLARA BUTT AND MR. KENNERLEY RUMFORD gave a concert at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, their first public appearance since their return from a long and successful tour round the world. Madame Butt sang "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's 'Don Carlos,' the old Breton 'Angelus,' and Brahms's 'Mein Mädel hat einen Rosenmund,' while her fine rendering of Beethoven's 'Creation's Hymn' led to an encore. The same composer's 'In questa Tomba,' though so different in mood, was equally well rendered. Mr. Rumford's delivery of a favourite Strauss *Lied* was notable both as singing and interpretation.

M. JACQUES THIBAUD, the excellent French violinist, gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon. We have often referred to the unsatisfactory effect of violin concertos with pianoforte accompaniments. For

one number of a programme it would scarcely be worth while to engage an orchestra. M. Thibaud, who performed M. Nachez's Concerto in a minor, had, however, the accompaniment played by a double string quartet and organ, a fair, and on this occasion satisfactory compromise. It also served for the Bach Concerto in E. M. Thibaud's programme included Chausson's delightful Concert for violin, piano (M. Georges de Lausnay), and string Quartet (Op. 21).

M. CAMILIERI of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris, appeared here as conductor for the first time at a concert at the Queen's Hall on the 4th inst. He is able and intelligent, and with the assistance of the London Symphony Orchestra, interpreted some Wagner excerpts. His programme included a cleverly written Overture, the thematic material of which consisted of three characteristic Greek popular themes. Miss Florence Macbeth, who recently made her début in London, sang the Mad Scene from 'Lucia,' with clear voice, and excellent skill. There is good promise for her future.

THE LONDON STRING QUARTET (Messrs. E. Sammons, W. Petre, W. Warner, and C. Warwick-Evans), was the first to play Herr Arnold Schönberg's sextet in England, music which was sane and interesting. About the same time the Five Orchestral Pieces were given at Queen's Hall, a later work, which proved a mass of discord and dullness. Last Wednesday afternoon the same body of players performed, also for the first time, a quartet with two vocal solos forming part of the last two movements, by the same composer, Op. 10. All the music up to, and including the first vocal solo was rambling, and what some musicians, not having futurist ears, might consider ugly. The connexion between the vocal solos, which were interpreted skilfully by Miss Carrie Tubb, and the instrumental portion was not evident. The music of the second solo is, in places, clearer than the first, and fairly impressive.

CHARPENTIER's 'Louise,' which was given at Covent Garden on the 10th inst., is one of the few modern works in which the action on the stage is so interesting that at first the music does not attract sufficient attention. As, however, the opera becomes familiar, the great skill, and one may even add, inspiration of the music are recognized. The performance was very good. Madame Edvina and M. Franz were excellent as Louise and Julien; while M. Aquistapaca impersonated the father with good ability, and Madame Bérat the mother *par excellence*. The clever second act was effective; and there was enough light to see what was taking place on the stage. M. Dua was a very good Pape des Fous. Signor Polacco is a spirited conductor, though at times he does not sufficiently consider the singers.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE's opera, 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' was produced last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music by the members of the operatic class and by the college orchestra, the composer conducting. Every one knows Dickens's story of Dot and John, so that there is no need to tell the plot. Sir Alexander has written music quite in keeping with the subject, and provided accompaniments which show both good taste and knowledge, and therefore deserves praise. The overture is very bright. Of the solos may be mentioned as refined specimens, the 'Lullaby' in the first act, the blind girl's song, and of concerted music the trio in the Final of Act I. The rendering of the work was excellent. It was repeated on the first five days of the following week.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SAT. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 MON.—FRI. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
 MON. Nora and Frederica Conway's Dramatic and Musical Recital, Steinway Hall.
 — Brabazon Louth's Song Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Hegedus's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Florence Shee's Evening Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Bluebell Klean's Concert of her own compositions, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 TUES. Frieda von Vukovic's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Gabriel Faure and Robert Lortat Festival Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Eva E. Liszmann and Gerhard Jekelius's Brahms Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Thomas Dunhill Chamber Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
 — York Bowen and Sylvia York Bowen's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
 WED. Fanny Davies's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
 — Mary O'Sullivan's Song Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
 — Anton Mankoff's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Ursula Nettleship's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
 THURS. Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Eily Heuchel and M. Grigorovitch's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Agnes Nicholls's Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — Winifred Smith's Violin Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.
 — Francesco Vegetari's Violin Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
 FRI. Frieda Hempel's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Gabriel Faure and Robert Lortat Festival Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Maud Fargler, Doris Oldroyd, and Ethel Martin's Trio Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. Alma Gluck's Song Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Whitney Mockbridge's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

THERE are the makings of a dramatist in Mr. J. Bernard McCarthy, whose play 'The Supplanter' the Irish Players produced last week at the Court, and who, we learn, is a postman. The piece has a simple directness which is refreshing, and apart from one disturbing jar in the mechanism—which might, by the way, easily have been avoided—it ran smoothly to the final curtain. Here and there, moreover, there was a hint of that poetry of diction which is Synge's chief charm.

Although, baldly stated, the plot may sound somewhat ghastly, there is nothing repulsive in the play. It is a careful study of a situation in itself neither impossible nor improbable. Briefly, a lad has worked hard after his father's death to improve his mother's farm. Some years later, when the fruits of his toil are beginning to show themselves, she marries, in spite of his bitter protest, a man whom every one except herself knows to be a dissipated scoundrel. In a few months the farm is on the way to ruin, and the unhappy wife is in addition constantly harassed by the ever-increasing hatred between her quick-tempered son and her drunken husband. At last, stung to hot-headed rage by the theft of his savings, the young fellow shoots his brutal stepfather, and the curtain goes down on his rushing back to the house pursued by the shouts of the mob.

The acting was worthy of the traditions of the company. Mr. Sydney J. Morgan made a sinister figure of the stepfather; the right touch of impetuosity and honest anger was given to the son by Mr. Fred O'Donovan; and Eileen O'Doherty presented a polished character-study in the tragic part of the wife. The acting of Mr. Philip Guiry and Eithne Magee as a pair of lovers—though the writing of the love scenes was not strong—and of Ann Coppinger as an amusingly garrulous old body was on a correspondingly high level.

The piece was followed by Lady Gregory's delightful little comedy 'The Rising of the Moon,' in which the inimitable Mr. Arthur Sinclair as the Sergeant of

police and Mr. J. M. Kerrigan as the Ballad Singer gave of their best.

The one-act play 'Sovereign Love' by Mr. T. C. Murray, produced for the first time in London at the beginning of the present week, is a sketch, a study of a certain phase of Irish peasant life, rather than a drama in any ordinarily accepted sense. Its theme resolves itself into the sale of a farmer's daughter to the highest bidder. In no sense farcical, though making for laughter by reason of the shrewd, crude, businesslike cynicism of the match-makers on both sides, it is also in no sense tragic; the instinctive search for a high price outweighs the chance of sorrowing for love disappointed. The girl herself, looking forward with anxiety to her chance of settlement in life, is furious at losing the first offer; yet we can foresee her acquiescence in the alternative that comes from the higher bid of a "returned Yank"; he, for all his acquired sense of business, is but a babe in the hands of the girl's father.

The treatment is excellent and convincing, wholly devoid of pretension or cliché; the people before us are actual living beings, not problem-puppets. Mr. Murray does not attempt to improve upon life or nature. For these reasons the play should be difficult acting for "professionals," but it brings out in full force the qualities of the Irish Players. Their business is to present to us types of whom they have their own national and intimate knowledge; and they do this successfully and spontaneously: the latter qualification applies here far more than in Mr. Murray's other play, 'Maurice Harte,' that followed 'Sovereign Love.' The problem is, of course, obvious in 'Maurice Harte.' The actors are no longer representing; they are interpreting. Even this is not beyond them: they are excellent, but, in a way, they are taken beyond the natural sphere of their talents. This reasserted itself, however, in the last "item," Lady Gregory's delightful farce 'Spreading the News,' where one and all let themselves go in the sheer natural riot of the episode.

Mr. O'Rourke deserves praise for his quiet, but convincing realism; first of all as Tom Daly in 'Sovereign Love'—here he seems to be the broker for the marriage (a species of Irish version of the Breton Bazvalan?)—and then in the part of Owen Harte.

Mr. Arthur Sinclair has a distinct gift all his own of immobility of body and face that served him royally, not only for the tragedy of 'Maurice Harte,' whose father he represents, but also for the fun of Bartley Fallon in 'Spreading the News.'

Eithne Magee was admirable as Mrs. Fallon; also Kathleen Drogo as the vindictive scandal-tongued Mrs. Tully in the same play. But it is almost unfair to single out one or another when all were excellent. To actors who know how to be natural versatility is easy: they have studied the many characters whom they have to represent rather than the one special mode to which they might adapt all representation.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN 'As It Used To Be' at the Little Theatre we found both instruction and amusement. The theatre of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the subject: a series of scenes in which impersonators of Garrick, Kemble, Mrs. Siddons and the "Infant Roscius" each performed one of their principal parts, was loosely strung together, while an "atmosphere" was suggested by the presence of an orange-girl who at times broke forth into "Who'll buy my sweet China oranges?" a "Royal Personage" and his suite, who were conducted to their seats by Kemble, and various fashionable ladies and gentlemen who sat on the stage, annoying Garrick extremely, and were at last driven off by him. A harpsichord, originally bought by Napoleon for Marie Louise, and a few stage properties of historical interest also aided in the illusion.

The last act of Home's 'Douglas' was the first of the reconstructed scenes. Della Pointer, representing the "Infant Roscius" as Norval and Marjorie Patterson representing Mrs. Siddons as Lady Randolph acted their parts with absolute seriousness, in the declamatory manner which by no means died out with Garrick. Mr. Bertram Forsyth as Kemble's Randolph attitudinized like a pantomime pirate, and so introduced an element of burlesque into a performance of which the audience was ready to see the amusing side. Della Pointer must be specially commended for her excellently sustained heroics.

Then followed part of the graveyard scene from 'Romeo and Juliet,' in which that eccentric amateur "Romeo" Coates was impersonated by Mr. Nigel Playfair. Here burlesque was permissible, and Mr. Playfair made the most of his opportunities, in a performance strikingly like his recent Bottom. Incongruity often passes well enough for real fun, as it certainly did in this case. While Paris acted, Romeo paid attentions to the orange-girl. When Romeo had taken poison, he stood about waiting for Balthasar to bring in a mattress before collapsing! The closet scene from Garrick's Hamlet, acted by Mr. Bertram Forsyth, was a more serious affair: the more natural style of acting introduced by Garrick made Mr. Forsyth's impersonation contrast correctly with his Kemble. In this scene the cross-talk between the playgoers on the stage, the adoration of the women, and the jealousy of the men provided an amusing setting. Mr. Stafford Hilliard's Ghost was a great success. A word of praise must be added for his rendering of a bored stage-hand, whose duties range from the control of the harpsichord player to the filling of subordinate parts.

The *pièce de resistance* of the evening, however, was the second act of 'The Beggar's Opera,' with which the performance concluded. Here were no attempts at burlesque, and Gay's lines seemed extraordinarily modern. Hannah Jones was admirable as Mrs. Peachum, and Evangeline Hilliard did well as an *ingénue* Polly. But we could not help wishing for a reproduction of Hogarth's picture, with the Duke of Bolton in a side-box on his knees before the all-conquering Lavinia Fenton.

AN experiment, which deserves the support of those interested in English dramatic literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was successfully concluded on Tuesday evening last, when a company of amateur players—under the style of "The Venturers"—gave their second presentation of Dryden's 'All for Love' at the small Cosmopolis Theatre in Holborn. The aim

of the promoters was to present plays of "some significance in dramatic literature," which are not otherwise to be seen in actual performance, their first season including the old morality play 'A Looking Glass for London,' Addison's 'The Drummer,' and Dryden's masterpiece in tragedy. The support so far accorded has encouraged Mr. Otto Sallmann—the moving spirit of the company—to look forward to a more extended plan next autumn, and he will be glad to receive at 4, Caithness Road, West Kensington, any suggestions as to plays suitable for production.

If Mr. Felix North has written his play 'Compensation,' produced at the Court Theatre for a series of performances extending from last Tuesday to next Friday, with a view to presenting some definite point of view, we can only say that we have quite missed it. The key may be in the title; if so, it has failed to fit the lock of our understanding. Though the author seemed to us so inconclusive, the actors did their best to prevent puzzlement becoming boredom. Mr. Cowley Wright, whether he meant to or not, convinced us afresh that a genius let loose among more ordinary mortals plays an amount of havoc which has little compensation in usefulness, especially if he has a somewhat neurotic temperament. Dora Harker ably presented a sister who has rendered herself almost invertebrate by merging her identity in that of her brother. Mr. Fred Lewis got a good deal of fun out of the part of a rotund lover, and Frances Dill played with some power the type of woman who is a little too willing to prove her love by suffering martyrdom.

On Wednesday evening next Mr. Frederick Harrison will present at the Haymarket 'Driven,' a new four-act play by Mr. E. Temple Thurston.

On June 17th and 20th the Dunmow Players will produce 'The Furriner,' a play in the Essex dialect by S. L. Bensusan. The performance will be given in the Barn Theatre, Little Easton, under the auspices of the Dunmow and District Progressive Club. The protagonist is Father William, a non-agenarian worthy, familiar to readers of the author's sketches of rural life in Essex. The scenery is by Mr. Bernhard Sickert and Mr. Ralph Houghton. The cast includes Lady Mercy Greville and Mr. H. Crammer-Bryng. Philologically, the play is of considerable interest, as it puts on record turns of speech that are passing away. Most remarkable is a highly condensed form of the conditional sentence, e.g., "Did, I'd have went."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C.—E. R.—E. D.—Received.
M. D.—Anonymous abuse without argument is not convincing.

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